

JANUARY, 1962

THE INTERNATIONAL

Teamster

DEDICATED TO SERVICE



TEAMSTERS WIN AT SIKORSKY!



Five thousand Sikorsky Aircraft production workers tie their collective bargaining future to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in one of the largest single plant union victories in the last decade.

The Teamsters Salute BUFFALO

BUFFALO, 20th biggest U.S. city, is second-ranking in New York State with 528,387 population. "The City of Good Neighbors" is in the heart of the mighty Niagara region, a leading gateway to Canada, and is at the hub of one of the greatest concentrations of industrial and commercial activity on the North American continent.

Settled in 1774, it was first named New Amsterdam but "Buffalo Creek" and, finally "Buffalo" became more popular. The tiny frontier settlement grew slowly and was home to slightly more than 1500 settlers when, in 1813, a British and Indian raiding party burned it virtually to the ground in retaliation for raids made into Canada. From the ashes grew today's mighty city which has given two Presidents, Millard Fillmore and Grover Cleveland, to the nation.

The "Queen City of The Great Lakes," which built the first Great Lakes steamboat in 1819, became a world port in 1959 when the St. Lawrence Seaway was opened. Now ocean-going ships load at this world's largest grain milling and distribution center. Standing astride ten major railroads, the western terminus of the State Barge Canal, a focal point on the New York State Thruway which serves countless motor freight lines, the city is a beehive of industrial and commercial activity. More than 2,000 manufacturers employ in excess of 200,000 workers who produce cans, chemicals, jet planes, automobile tires and boats, to mention only a few of the thousands of products. Industry makes good use of the unlimited pure Lake Erie water and the inexpensive electric power available.

Tourism is also a major industry and over two million visitors arrive in Buffalo annually. Most of them go to marvel at nearby Niagara Falls and visit Canada. Many cross over on famed Peace Bridge which spans the Niagara River as it starts its rush to the falls.

Buffalo's transportation and warehousing needs are met in large measure by the 12,500 members of the eight local unions in Joint Council 46. To them and all Buffalonians, a sincere Teamster salute!

America's Cities—No. 22 in a Series



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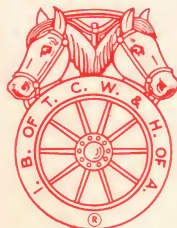
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The International Teamster has an average monthly circulation of 1,321,000 and an estimated readership of 3,510,000 (based on average impartial surveys of periodicals). It is the largest labor publication in the world.

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— Payola With A Constitutional Guarantee —

If everyone paid their creditors in the same manner newspapers pay their debts to their advertisers, the current problem of unemployment would be made considerably worse by the addition to the jobless roles of countless persons working for collection agencies.

Hardly a day has passed the last two months when a report did not come to my desk about a newspaper in a community where a Teamster local union was engaged in election of officers projecting itself into the election on the side of so-called "reform" candidates.

Traditionally, Teamster local unions nominate candidates in November and vote in December.

In almost every instance, no matter what geographic area the report came from, the pattern of the newspaper was the same. Editorials and slanted news stories charged that "all was not well" in the local union, that the incumbent officers "may have" been doing something wrong, and that the "reform" candidates presented a refreshing outlook for the members.

Yet, in no instance has one of these "captive" newspapers come up with definite proof that something is amiss in a local union.

Instead, with a glossary of McClellan Committee scare words at their sides, editorial writers and reporters hint and insinuate, cast suspicions and reflections on loyal trade unionists who have committed only the crime of serving their memberships well.

This is not to infer that incumbent union officers should be reelected term after term just for the sake of perpetuating someone in office. Reelection should be based only on how well an officer has served his membership, on how good the contracts are, and on how well legitimate grievances are processed.

Local unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters cannot afford a stand-patism or status quo which sees no new blood brought into the leadership circle. Qualified members must be elected to office whenever they demonstrate their abilities of leadership.

Yet, under the guise of informing the public, under the belabored phrase "freedom of the press," these captive newspapers are making loyal trade unionists pawns in the payola to advertisers.

Obviously, the advertisers are employers. Obviously, the employer's position in negotiations at contract time is enhanced if the union sends an inexperienced official to the bargaining table.

Obviously, the employer-advertiser is in an advantageous position if a new, inexperienced officer sets out to police a contract, process a grievance, or conduct a strike.

Obviously, the greater the turnover, the greater the turmoil in a local union, the better the position of the employer-advertiser.

Obviously, the newspaper, which itself is big business, is in good stead with the advertiser when it promotes turmoil in unions with unethical editorials and slanted news stories.

Obviously, this consistent pattern of support for "reform" candidates is payola with a constitutional guarantee of "freedom of the press."

It doesn't stop there, however.

More and more we find organizing campaigns among non-union workers the topic for page one headlines and front page news stories.

Here again, we find the same, consistent pattern.

If two unions are engaged in a campaign for representation of non-union workers, the union with the lesser contracts, with the lesser record for servicing its membership is recommended by the Big Business press — "if the workers are so foolish as to choose any union at all."

If one union is engaged in an organizing campaign, news stories tell the workers that they should vote for no union, that an "outside" force should not be brought into the community to disrupt "harmonious labor relations."

Here again, the reasons are obvious.

If the union wins the confidence of the non-union workers and wins the representation election, wages at the plant will go up.

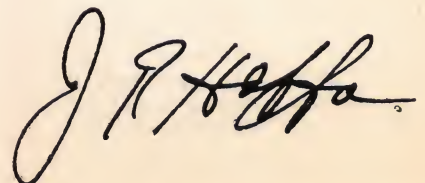
If the newspaper can create enough doubt and confusion, the workers may not decide their vote on facts but on the emotion whipped up in the press.

A non-union vote in this case is more payola from the newspapers to the advertising employer.

And, the publisher, who is also an employer, will present a better profit picture to stockholders at year's end, if the general wage area of the community in which he publishes is kept low.

This is a far cry from the intent of our forefathers when they wrote the freedom of the press guarantee into the constitution. It is a far cry from human decency which the holier-than-thou editorials demand of everyone else.

Meanwhile, a lot of innocent union officials see their reputations damaged, and workers have no chance to make up their minds on the question of union membership based on unbiased facts. Rather, they are fed a daily diet of Big Business Press Payola.





Teamster Named City Alderman

Brother John C. Jones, of Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, who has been a member of Teamsters Local Union No. 987 since March of 1947, was elected as City Alderman in the recent civic elections held in Lethbridge, Alberta, on October 18th, 1961.

Brother Jones was elected for a two year term, and topped the polls. This is the third time Brother Jones has let his name stand on a Labor Ticket.

Brother Jones came into Local 987 as a Milk Driver for the Crystal Dairy Limited, of Lethbridge. He was promoted to Relief Man, then to a Supervisor, and at the present time is Retail Route Superintendent, a managerial position, but he has kept up his Teamster membership, through check-off.

Brother Jones is a past Chairman of the Lethbridge Division of Local 987, past President of the Lethbridge and District Labour Council, and is an active Executive member of the Lethbridge Savings and Credit Union.

Mich. Teamsters Establish Unique Bowling Classic

Beginning March 17, 1962 and continuing every weekend through June 30, 1962, International Teamster members of Michigan Locals will compete in a bowling tournament known as the "Cereal City Classic" in Battle Creek, Michigan, the "Cereal City of The World."

Tournament officials sought and received permission to stage this handicap singles event at a general board meeting of the State Conference, held in Detroit November 9, 1961.

An official Moral Support Sanction was granted by the American Bowling Congress and participation in the tournament is restricted to members of Michigan Locals of the International Brotherhood.

Entrants will compete for cash awards and both male and female Teamster members are eligible. The champion will also receive a trophy symbolic of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Tournament officials feel that an annual event such as this can aid in creating stronger ties among statewide members as well as introducing to each other the many and varied craftsmen represented by the Teamster Union.

Teamster Plays Santa Despite Personal Sorrow

Patrick Stretch, Jr., member of Teamster Brewery Drivers and Helpers Local 133, St. Louis, has been a volunteer Santa Claus in Pine Lawn for four years. Despite the death of his mother the day before, he went through with his scheduled appearance this past Christmas.

Stretch said he thought only briefly about canceling his appearance at the community's parade Nov. 25. He arrived by helicopter and helped distribute 2000 stockings filled with candy to children.

"Mother was proud of my Santa activity and I'm proud of Pine Lawn," he said. Stretch, who lives at 4939 Washington boulevard, explained he has come to know many Pine Lawn residents while delivering beer to taverns there.

The Teamster said he considers his annual appearance a civic duty. "I feel that once a year it doesn't hurt me to do something special for good friends and their children."

Stretch is partly enough not to need extra padding to play Santa Claus. This was another consideration that led him to go ahead.

"Where would Pine Lawn find another fat man who, on short notice, would put on a Santa Claus suit and take a helicopter ride?" he asked.

Brew Chucked For Toy Load

The traditional mode of transportation for Santa Claus is the sleigh and eight tiny reindeer. But, residents of several New York area institutions didn't mind a bit when some of New York City's streets were travelled by giant beer trucks loaded with dolls and toys instead of 200 pound barrels of brew.

The occasion was the annual distribution to hospitals and children's home by members of the Teamster Brewery Workers Joint Board.

Several hundred sick, crippled and homeless children were the recipients of thousands of dollars in gifts provided each year by Teamster Brewery Workers. Funds for the annual project are raised in the city's five breweries on a pass-the-hat basis.

By pre-arrangement, each child received an individual gift bearing his or her name from the hands of Santa John Campbell, president of Teamster Beer Drivers Local 124, of Brooklyn.

Presentations were made at Irvington House for Cardiac Children, Westchester; Hendryx Street Nursery in Brooklyn; St. Barnabas House, Manhattan; St. Giles Orthopedic Hospitals in Brooklyn and Garden City; Hebrew Kindergarten and Nursery, Far Rockaway; Bronx River Childrens Center, Bronx; St. Francis Hospital, Roslyn Long Island; St. Christopher's Home, Sea Cliff Long Island; Bethlehem Memorial Home, Staten Island; and Mt. Loretto Home for Children, Staten Island.

THE INTERNATIONAL *Teamster* DEDICATED TO SERVICE



Membership at All-Time High

Teamster Executive Board Meets, Studies Limits on Strike Rights

TTEAMSTER General President James R. Hoffa told the regular quarterly meeting of the Teamster general executive board in Miami Beach, last month, that the most serious problem facing organized labor today is the constant curtailment of labor's right to strike.

"The only strike permissible under today's laws and NLRB interpretations," Hoffa said, "is an ineffective one."

This set the theme for the executive board meeting which ran from December 3rd through December 7th, and the theme was borne out by a

report of Teamster lawyers to the executive board. (This report appears on page 26 of this issue.)

Hoffa called contracts in local freight and over-the-road, recently completed in all areas of the United States, a milestone in collective bargaining. "For the first time in the history of our International Union," he said, "we are now in a position where all master freight agreements expire at approximately the same time, in 1964."

Again, in discussing the affiliation of the Laundry Workers and Dye

House Cleaners with the IBT, the Teamster president stressed the importance of common expiration dates as the only salvation for closely allied unions in view of today's laws and NLRB interpretations on secondary boycotts. (A separate story of the Laundry Workers' affiliation with the Teamsters appears on page 11 of this issue.)

Hoffa gave equal emphasis to the necessity of political action by all local unions in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Calling attention to the proposal of Senator



General President James R. Hoffa presides at quarterly session of the General Executive Board.

General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English and Vice President Frank Fitzsimmons.



Vice President Einar Mohn, Executive Vice President Harold J. Gibbons and President Hoffa.



McClellan to place all transportation unions under anti-trust laws, Hoffa declared:

"If McClellan's bill, or any bill like it, is enacted into law, unions in this country will be nothing more than company unions."

After hearing a legislative report from Teamster Legislative and Political Education Director Sidney Zagri, the executive board re-emphasized Hoffa's remarks on the importance of Teamster political action by unanimously adopting a resolution outlining Teamster legislative goals. (This resolution on Teamster legislative goals appears on page 7 of this issue.)

In another action, the IBT board struck a blow at Jim Crowism in organized labor by passing a resolution supporting A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleep-

ing Car Porters who was recently censured by the AFL-CIO executive council on this issue.

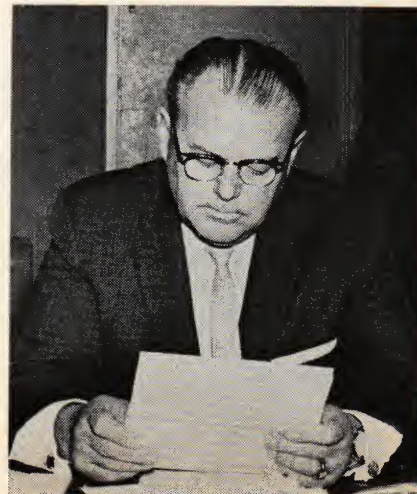
The Teamster resolution attacked the position of the AFL-CIO in censuring Randolph and instead called him a champion of both the American labor movement and of civil rights. (The resolution in full appears on page 25 of this issue.)

Another highlight of the quarterly meeting of the executive board was the announcement by General Secretary Treasurer John F. English that Teamster membership totals for November, 1961, had reached an all-time high.

Speaking of highly publicized defections of members in a few localized areas, Hoffa said:

"The daily press has treated every defection within the Teamsters as a

Vice President George Mock.





Vice Presidents John Backhus, Joseph Diviny and Gordon R. Conklin.

Vice President Joseph Diviny, Teamster General Counsel Edward Bennett Williams and Vice President John O'Rourke.



Vice Presidents Frank Fitzsimmons and Murray W. Miller.



major revolt. This is typical of the press when one knows, in fact, that the NLRB summaries every two weeks show a certain number of defections in every international union.

"Such activity in AFL-CIO affiliates is not news. But in the Teamsters, a defection, no matter how minor or what the circumstances, is headline news, and indicates to an ever-hopeful press that the Teamsters are 'crumbling' away."

Of the Cincinnati situation, Hoffa reported:

"We have been working diligently in Cincinnati. It is our judgment that those members who now follow the antics of the Cincinnati 'hero' will be back in the Teamster fold in a year or two when they realize that their present conditions and wages are the result of Teamster bargaining strength and that future gains will depend upon that same strength."

"Under the Teamsters they became accustomed to good contracts, and it will be difficult for anyone to sell them less than they are accustomed to having."

Hoffa reported that defections in cab local unions in St. Louis and Chicago were the result of employers exploiting the race issue where a good number of the cab drivers are Negroes. "This is something the press did not tell its readers as its headlines screamed the 'Teamsters Are Falling Apart,'" Hoffa revealed.

Membership Hits New High

Membership in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters hit a new peak in November, 1961, with per capita tax being paid on 1,720,562 members by the various Teamster Local Unions.

Announcement of the new record high was made by General Secretary Treasurer John F. English at the regular quarterly meeting of the Teamster general executive board in Miami Beach, Fla., in December.

The new figures represent an increase of 19,570 over membership figures for November, 1960.

Commenting on the gain, Teamster General President James R. Hoffa stated that it was a definite tribute to the 10,000 officials and staff members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Teamster Resolution On Legislative Goals

(Note: The following resolution of legislative goals was unanimously adopted by the general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at its regular quarterly meeting held in December, in Miami Beach, Florida.)

To fulfill basic trade union responsibility for welfare and future of Teamster members and all working men and women of America, the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters urges vigorous support for the following legislative goals in the second session of the 87th Congress:

FULL EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1962

Enactment of a full employment act to counter the grave problem of growing unemployment in a period of economic growth. To meet this unique problem, the government must have ready an accelerated program of public works to be triggered by the President the moment unemployment exceeds a pre-determined level.

ANTI-TRUST LAWS

It is imperative that all possible influence of the labor movement be directed toward the defeat of S. 2573, "the McClellan Bill," which would turn the clock back by applying the anti-trust laws to labor, in contradiction to a long-standing national policy which holds that a man's labor cannot be treated as a commodity.

Freedom of contract pre-supposes equality of bargaining power. This bill would destroy equality of bargaining power by restricting unions in their present right to bargain nationally and regionally with industry. None of management's power to use its strength and resources nationally would be limited. The serious imbalance thus created in historic labor-management relationships is obvious.

SOCIAL SECURITY

In view of the nation's structural unemployment problem, which will be further aggravated by expansion in automation, and the policy of industry in refusing to employ workers over forty, basic revisions in our Social Security laws are needed. Retirement age must be immediately lowered to age sixty, with further revision downward as the impact of automation is felt in the years ahead. Benefits must be geared realistically to the needs of our retired citizens.

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED

With our population of retired citizens growing and the cost of medical care soaring, enactment of a sound program providing medical care for the aged under Social Security becomes more imperative. This program must encompass the present philosophy of Social Security, which holds that the individual during his working years earns protection, and it is due him as a right, not as charity.

TRANSPORTATION POLICY

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters reaffirms its support of the National transportation policy as

declared by acts of Congress, which intends to establish balanced competition and equal opportunities for all modes of transport, as a means of promoting a strong, coordinated transportation industry. A keystone of this policy is found in the rule of rate-making. This policy is being subverted by the railroads in their campaign of selective rate-cutting which seeks to destroy competing modes of transportation. Enactment of S. 1197 is essential for the preservation of our national transportation policy which seeks to preserve balanced competition and strengthen all modes of transportation.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

One of the basic safeguards of a free society is the protection of the rights of the individual. These fundamental rights are being put in jeopardy in proposals being advocated to:

- 1) Make wiretapping evidence admissible in Federal courts. (S. 1086)
- 2) Make evidence obtained during illegal detention before arraignment admissible in the courts of the District of Columbia. (HR 7053)
- 3) Deprive the individual of his rights under the Fifth Amendment in alleged violations of the Hobbs Act and Section 302 of the Taft-Hartley Act. These bills must be vigorously opposed.

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Civil Rights "gap" between the Administration's campaign promises and its performance is as serious a threat to the basic freedom of America as the "missile gap" is to national security. Six bills to enact the Democratic Party's platform on civil rights were introduced pursuant to Candidate Kennedy's campaign promises, but died when President Kennedy failed to back them. It is urgent that the Clark-Celler bill, introduced in the first session, be revived and enacted in the second session of Congress.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

Without passing judgment of President Kennedy's proposals to revise the Reciprocal Trade Act, we feel the following principles should be embodied in any revision of American foreign trade policy:

- 1) The nation's political and economic commitments to the Free World must be met in a way that is consistent with the needs of American workers and American industry in the preservation of jobs as well as wages, working hours and conditions.
- 2) Where the consequences of imports would injure certain American industries, trade adjustments should be made to assist such industries to retool for new ventures, and to provide for the re-training of affected workers for new jobs.



Connecticut Teamsters were on hand to welcome Teamster General President James R. Hoffa when he flew into Bridgeport to talk to Sikorsky workers before the election.



Sikorsky Organizing Committee sits on stage with "Vote Teamster" signs at mass meeting in Bridgeport, as Teamster President Hoffa (left of speakers rostrum) listens intently to the speaker.

Meeting the Teamster president personally was a highlight for Sikorsky workers attending the pre-election rally.



Teamsters Win Major Victory At Sikorsky



Part of the welcoming committee for Hoffa in Bridgeport was a marching band.

Precision drill of marching band at Connecticut Teamsters airport welcome for Teamster President Hoffa.



Teamster organizers in Bridgeport, Connecticut scored one of the largest single-plant union victories in the last decade when approximately 5,000 aircraft production workers at Sikorsky Aircraft voted last month in an NLRB representation election for Teamster membership.

Sikorsky, a division of United Aircraft, is a leading manufacturer of helicopters.

The Teamster victory came in a runoff representation election December 19th, with the so-called Independent Aircraft Guild, an independent union.

It represented the second Teamster victory in less than a month at Sikorsky.

On November 29th, with workers choosing between Teamsters, the Aircraft Guild, and no union, Teamsters led the vote but fell a few tallies short of the majority needed for immediate NLRB certification.

Final victory climaxed a bitter campaign which began in November, 1960, with the formation of a Sikorsky Teamster organizing committee.

This committee of Sikorsky workers had witnessed nearly two decades of representation by the United Auto Workers, a decertification from the UAW sponsored by the Aircraft Guild which did not then petition to represent Sikorsky workers.

Highlight of the campaign was a personal appearance of Teamster General President James R. Hoffa in Bridgeport, at a rally of Sikorsky workers. Teamster organizers in the field credit Hoffa's personal appear-

ance as the difference as Sikorsky workers met him first-hand and quickly changed their opinion of the Teamster leader, opinions which had been based on press, radio and TV smears.

Another climax in the campaign came shortly before the runoff election when approximately 40 AFL-CIO affiliated unions in Connecticut sponsored an ad in Sunday newspapers urging Sikorsky workers to vote for Teamster representation.

Among those endorsing the Teamsters was the local unit of George Meany's Plumbers and Pipefitters Union.

Also endorsing the Teamsters was the Bridgeport policeman's union. The Bridgeport chief of police, a member of the union, quickly danced the expected jig for the City Fathers by resigning from the union and circulating statements against the Teamsters and their leadership.

Two years ago, during the UAW decertification, the police union had endorsed the UAW, but there were no resignations at that time in protest of the endorsement.

Interest in the election was whipped to fever pitch by press, radio and TV as evidenced by a 97 per cent ballot of eligible voters in the first election, and a 95 per cent turnout of eligible voters in the runoff vote.

The entire campaign was described by organizers in the field as a typical gang-up against the Teamsters by press, radio, TV, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Chamber of Commerce.



Sikorsky workers get first-hand knowledge of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters from the top man as they hold question and answer session with President Hoffa after mass meeting in Bridgeport.

An airport address is given by Hoffa as he arrived in Bridgeport for a mass meeting of Sikorsky Aircraft workers. The busy Teamster president flew to the meeting to meet with Sikorsky employees first-hand just prior to the NLRB election at which they decided their collective bargaining future.



The Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce elected the Sikorsky works manager its president two weeks before the runoff election. Immediately following the election, Teamster leaders began preparing for representation of Sikorsky workers.

A separate Teamster Union charter for Sikorsky workers will be issued when a contract is negotiated.

Opposition from Sikorsky management was particularly militant with the company urging a "no union" vote in the first election, and then switching its attack by having supervisors

campaign in the plant for the Aircraft Guild.

The company approach was "Keep Teamsters Out at All Cost."

Commenting on the election, Teamster President Hoffa called it a tremendous victory and a challenging opportunity in the industrial field for Teamsters to give these "good Connecticut people union representation they have not had in the past. Every effort will be expended," Hoffa said, "to obtain a model contract and when an agreement is consummated, it will

be policed in traditional Teamster fashion."

Leading the organizing drive in the field was Joseph Cleary, of Local 145, Bridgeport, and Fred Roberto, Local No. 191 and president of the Connecticut Teamster Joint Council. Assisting were Denver Hoskins, Local 290, Miami; R. B. Bunch, of the Southern Conference of Teamsters, Dallas; Tony Zivalich, Local 728, Atlanta, Georgia; Walter Bishop, of the Teamster Missouri-Kansas Conference; Don Thibau, Local 743, Chicago; and Walter Dean, Local 743, Chicago.

Laundry Workers Affiliate with Teamsters

us can remain unaffected by the actions of the other."

With definite reference to the Landrum-Griffin law, recent court decisions, and rulings of the National Labor Relations Board, Hoffa stated:

"There is only one solution to avoid law suits and penalties and that is to have common contract expiration dates and primary strike situations: Otherwise, we are by law forced to cross one and other's picket lines and break each other's strikes."

President Fagan, who appeared at the IBT executive board meeting with the entire Laundry Workers board stated:

"We (the executive board) approved this affiliation document unanimously and have every reason to believe that both sides will profit by such an action. It is my sincere belief that the membership of our Laundry Workers Union, with the help of the Teamsters, will be increased by leaps and bounds."

Specifically, the affiliation was proposed to permit closer cooperation between the two Internationals, with an ultimate goal of common expiration dates of contracts for inside laundry workers and for laundry and dry cleaning drivers.

Additionally, the two International Unions will engage in joint organizing drives.

The affiliation instrument was specific in retaining absolute autonomy for both International Unions. It provides that each union shall retain exclusive rights to all benefits, both constitutional and negotiated benefits. This would include such items as strike benefits, health and welfare plans, and pension plans.

Officers of the two International Unions remain the same.

Delegates from Laundry Worker unions will have the right to attend meetings of Teamster joint councils and other affiliated Teamster bodies for the purpose of discussing problems, but in no instance will Laundry Worker delegates be allowed to vote in Teamster deliberations.

The Laundry Workers will pay a five-cent per-member-per-month per capita tax to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The affiliation, when ratified by the Laundry Workers Convention, will be a culmination of the efforts of Teamster President James R. Hoffa to bring about common expiration dates in directly related negotiations to insure that members of neither union will have to cross the other's picket line, in view of Landrum-Griffin law provisions on secondary boycotts.

Present membership of the Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dye House Workers International union is approximately 60,000 members.

"There is only one solution to avoid lawsuits and penalties, and that is to have common expiration dates and primary picket situations."

JAMES R. HOFFA

AN HISTORIC trade union event took place at the regular quarterly meeting of the general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters when unanimous approval was given to a document affiliating the Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dye House Workers International Union with the IBT.

Hailed as a significant step forward by both Teamster General President James R. Hoffa and Laundry Workers President Ralph T. Fagan, the affiliation awaits only the final approval of a special convention of the Laundry Workers to be held in Chicago, March 5, 1962.

Said Hoffa of the affiliation:

"Our two International Unions are so closely allied that neither one of

January, 1962

"The membership of our Laundry Workers Union, with the help of the Teamsters, will be increased by leaps and bounds . . . both sides will profit."

RALPH T. FAGAN



United States
of America

WHAT WILL the RECORD SHOW Congressional Record For the

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SECOND SESSION of the 87th CONGRESS?
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Senate

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Honorable BENJAMIN A. SMITH II, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:
O Thou whose throne is justice and truth: Frail creatures of dust, yet stamped with Thine image, serving out our brief stay on the world's vast stage, we would set our hearts to the work of Thy Kingdom.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HUMPHREY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, September 19, 1961, was dispensed with.

distribution made to a corporation shall be the fair market value of the distribution; and

H.R. 9118. An act to establish a U.S. Atomic Energy Control Agency.

HOUSE BILL

AS THE OLD year rolled out and 1962 rolled in, Washington, D. C., made ready for the second session of the 87th Congress. To gain an insight into what organized labor can expect in the way of legislation from the second session of the 87th, the *International Teamster* magazine went to Teamster Legislative and Political Education Director Sidney Zagri. The interview which took place follows directly below:

QUESTION: Aside from the broad area of general welfare legislation, what do you predict will be the important legislative issues involving union security which will be considered in the second session of the 87th Congress?

ANSWER: The prospect of a steel strike will create a demand for further restrictive labor legislation. Three bills will receive congressional attention.

1. McClellan's bill, S.2573, to bring all transportation unions under anti-trust laws. This will, for all practical purposes, outlaw not only regional, national and industry-wide bargaining, but even company wide bargaining when more than one plant is involved.

2. President Kennedy's "Arsenal of Weapons" bill amending the Taft-Hartley Law, authorizing government seizure of industries affecting the national security or public health. This bill, in effect, would grant the President broad discretionary powers to intervene at any stage of collective bargaining and provide an "Arsenal of Weapons" to deal with the problem.

3. McClellan's second bill, S.2631, on compulsory arbitration.

This measure would establish compulsory arbitration where there is a threat of dispute at any strategic defense facility. Secretary of Defense would have the power to

appoint a compulsory arbitration board to interpret the contract or to write a new contract to be effective for one year, thus outlawing strikes and free collective bargaining wherever the Secretary of Defense asserts his jurisdiction.

QUESTION: You have mentioned proposed legislation which will deal directly with labor's one economic weapon, the right to strike. Are there related proposals for legislation which will affect union security if they become law?

ANSWER: The Attorney General has sponsored bills which will deprive the individual of some of his basic constitutional liberties.

Two of these bills have already passed the Senate, and are presently pending in the House Judiciary Committee.

S. 1655 would deprive the individual of his constitutional privilege of the 5th Amendment where there is an alleged violation of the Hobbs Act or Section 302 of Taft-Hartley. If this bill becomes law, labor leaders will receive the same treatment as a person charged with treason. No other class of citizens in our community would be deprived of this constitutional privilege.

This bill would resurrect the McClellan hearings at the grand jury level.

The second bill sponsored by the Attorney General, the "Obstruction of Justice Bill" as interpreted when it was introduced would mean that any witness refusing information to a representative of either the Justice Department or Treasury would be violating the law.

The House Judiciary Committee tabled this bill in the last session because the language of the bill was too broad. The feeling of committee members was that in its present form the bill would reverse our concept of justice by placing the burden of proof on the accused, rather than leaving the burden of proof with the prosecution.

Such a bill would serve only to enlarge the government's authority to fish among records and activities of unions, an authority which is already too broad under the provisions of Landrum-Griffin.

QUESTION: Attorney General Bobbie Kennedy has undertaken an ambitious program of legislation. Hasn't he also sponsored a bill to make evidence obtained by wire tapping admissible in federal courts?

ANSWER: Yes. The original bill sponsored by the Attorney General was turned down by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, but a compromise version which accomplishes the same objective has been reported out favorably by the subcommittee and could receive favorable action by the Senate Judiciary Committee early in the session.

Upon the receipt of a court order, the privacy of telephone conversations could be invaded and the evidence obtained could be used against the individual before a federal grand jury or in a court.

This would overrule a Supreme Court decision which has made such a practice illegal.

On the pretext of seeking information concerning possible criminal violations, employers could tap wires to gather confidential information concerning union collective bargaining plans or programs concerning organizational drives. Further, it places the liberty of every union official in jeopardy, as evidence so obtained could be introduced in charges of Hobbs Act or 302 Taft-Hartley violations.

QUESTION: Are any revisions to Landrum-Griffin proposed?

ANSWER: Yes, S. 1395 would amend Section 504(a) of Landrum-Griffin by creating additional crimes, such as "misuse of union funds," the commission of which would bar the individual from holding union office for five years.

The danger here, naturally, is the interpretation of what constitutes misuse of union funds. Activities which traditionally have been considered as legitimate trade union activities could suddenly be interpreted by courts, the Internal Revenue Service and other government agencies according to the political atmosphere of the day.

This measure is a "catch-all" which would permit government agencies to decide after an act is committed whether or not there has been a misuse of funds. The proposal is void of any standards, and we do not know what the crime is.

QUESTION: Thus far you have discussed industry's offensive to further restrict labor's rights. Does labor have a program to repeal or revise the excesses of Landrum-Griffin and Taft Hartley?

ANSWER: The core of the problem is to be found in labor's divided house. While the Teamsters have given a top priority to amendments to Landrum-Griffin, and a repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley, the AFL-CIO is more concerned with general welfare legislation than in repeal of punitive labor legislation.

Even in the common situs picketing amendment, the AFL-CIO was seriously divided. Industrial Union lobbyists pressed for one version of the law, while the building trades opposed that version.

The other problem is found in the Administration's caloused approach to the problem. It prefers to abdicate to the conservative coalition of Southern Dixiecrats and Conservative Republicans rather than exert leadership on this issue. For this reason, the AFL-CIO argument that proposals for Landrum-Griffin amendments would open up a Pandora's Box and more restrictive legislation at this time.

QUESTION: In view of labor's divided position, is the situation hopeless?

ANSWER: No. DRIVE activity at the local union level in conjunction with the rest of organized labor can build a fire under AFL-CIO leadership at the Washington level.

While Teamsters are in general agreement that the problem of the Conservative Coalition is a real one, Teamsters believe that organized labor should take the offensive on repeals and revisions to anti-labor legislation. If such an offensive were taken, hearings would be held in Congress, and around these hearings and the facts they produce, rank-and-file opinion could be mobilized for effective legislative action.

QUESTION: The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has spent considerable effort fighting selective rate cutting by the railroads. What is the status of S. 1197 designed to stop this cut throat competition by the rail carriers?

ANSWER: As you know, the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted 9-8 to postpone action on this bill until January, 1962. The

Next!



future of this bill is closely related to the forthcoming Interstate Commerce decision involving rates of hauling cars between St. Louis and Dallas. Oral argument was heard on this case by the full Commission on December 5, 1961.

Favorable action is expected early in the session on the Senate side. Congressmen Oren Harris, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, has refused to hold hearings on S. 1197 thus far, which may prove to be the last remaining major obstacle.

QUESTION: Are there any other bills affecting the transportation industry which will come up at this session of the Congress?

ANSWER: President Kennedy is presently studying a confidential report of the Secretary of Commerce containing a series of recommendations dealing with transportation policy at the administrative and legislative level.

The danger is that the President may respond to railroad pressure in recommending changes in our National Transportation Policy.

QUESTION: Are there any other issues affecting Teamsters and Teamster jobs?

ANSWER: Yes. Legislation affecting workers in agricultural processing as well as independent truck operators may be considered.

HR 10 would encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by self employed individuals. This bill has passed the House and was reported out favorably by the Senate Finance Committee. There is a good possibility that the bill will receive favorable action and be signed into law. This will consummate 10 years of effort to secure this benefit for self employed individuals.

Cannery workers as well as other workers engaged in agricultural processing are still excluded from the benefits of the minimum wage law. The Department of Labor is expected to report back to Congress concerning the need for extending coverage for agricultural processing workers. While no legislation is expected in this session of Congress, there is a possibility that hearings will be held and ground work established for favorable action in the 88th Congress.

Poultry farmers facing extinction may be prepared to reverse their position on this in support of inclusion of the poultry industry under the marketing order provisions of the Agricultural Act.

Special hearings on this problem are presently being scheduled by the Small Business Committee of the House.

QUESTION: What about the area of unemployment benefits and legislation to protect workers displaced by automation?

ANSWER: Important revisions in the unemployment compensation law are proposed by the Administration. The bills are S. 2084 and HR 2064. These would require states to increase weekly benefits to at least one half of the worker's former weekly wage, raising this to 60 per cent of the state average weekly wage in 1964-66 and to two thirds after January 1, 1968.

It would establish a permanent federal program of up to 12 weeks additional compensation for workers with a

steady employment record who have exhausted other state benefit rights. It also has major revisions in terms of equalizing grants financing extension of coverage, employer tax credits, and training courses.

It is expected that President Kennedy will again include a recommendation for enactment of this legislation in this session of Congress.

The bill received no consideration in the last session.

With reference to the impact of automation on employment, a piece meal approach to the problem is embodied in the Manpower Development Training Act, S. 1991 and HR 8399. This authorizes \$655 million in aid to the states to train about 1.7 million workers in new skills. This bill passed the Senate last session and is temporarily stalled in the House Rules Committee. This bill will receive top priority and should be enacted into law in this session.

It should be noted that the Manpower Training Program presupposes the creation of 1.7 million new jobs. This basic problem has not been specifically dealt with.

QUESTION: Are there any proposals before Congress to cope with the problem of permanently displaced workers?

ANSWER: This is the \$64 question. Basically, it is a question of stimulating the growth of an expanding economy sufficient to absorb the slack created by automation. The five percent annual growth of the GNP (Gross National Product) anticipated by the Administration has not been realized. In fact, we are now witnessing a permanent unemployment figure of 6.8 per cent while the levels of production are increasing.

Four basic proposals in this area were adopted by the Teamster General Executive Board at its recent meeting.

1. To counter the problem of growing unemployment in a period of economic growth, the government must have ready an accelerated program of public workers to be triggered by the President the moment joblessness exceeds a predetermined level.
2. Revision of our social security laws with immediate reduction of retirement age to 60, with further revision downward as the impact of automation requires. Benefits must be geared realistically to the needs of our retired citizens.
3. Curtailment of exportation of American jobs abroad by destroying tax havens for American industry investing abroad. This calls for an extension of the 52 per cent corporate tax to subsidiaries of American firms operating abroad.
4. American foreign trade policies should have as objectives: protection of American jobs from cheap foreign labor by establishing temporary quotas protecting industry during periods of readjustment; by providing assistance to such industries to retool for new ventures and to provide for retraining of affected workers; by increasing income tax exemptions for lower and middle income brackets to increase purchasing power.

It is unlikely that this attack on structural unemployment can be realized in any one session of the congress. However, some of the major controversies in the next Congress can be expected to take place in these areas.

QUESTION: In the field of general welfare legislation, which issues do you think should receive top priority?

ANSWER: Medical aid to the aged through social security. Civil rights. Federal aid to education.

QUESTION: What are the chances of success in any of these areas in the next session?

ANSWER: Of these three major areas, it is unlikely that any will receive favorable consideration at this next session with the possible exception of medical care for the aged.

QUESTION: What effect in your opinion, will the Berlin Crisis and other aspects of the Cold War have on legislation in this session of Congress?

ANSWER: If the Cold War Probia which set the mood for the first session of the 87th Congress con-

tinues, the danger of further restrictions on labor will increase. While anti-labor elements created a public image of corruption in labor to secure Landrum-Griffin, we can now expect these anti-worker forces to shift from corruption to the threat of International Communism to internal security as their guise to push through even more restrictive anti-labor legislation.

The danger of what former President Eisenhower called the "unwarranted influence of the industrial-military complex" will increase. In his final message to the Nation, he warned that this force would "finally lead to a garrison state." It is obvious that a free labor movement cannot exist without a free society.

Picture Isn't Rosy

Local 688 'Citywide' Hears Report on Labor

The 17th Citywide Shop Conference of Local 688, St. Louis, last month heard its secretary-treasurer, Harold J. Gibbons, in a keynote address sound a stern warning on the problems facing organized labor today.

Gibbons, also executive vice president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, told delegates that in spite of the fact the Teamsters are no longer saddled with the Monitors, and in spite of the fact that the union locally and nationally has never stopped making gains in membership and in better contracts—the political situation brought about by McClellan and the new anti-labor legislation prevented him from making a rosy report to the delegates.

"As responsible officers of the union, we must report to you that the problems lying ahead are serious, and can only be solved by the solidarity and the kind of membership interest and concern in their union that has brought us our present strength," Gibbons declared.

State Attorney General Thomas F. Eagleton, a feature speaker at an afternoon session of Citywide, told the delegates about his fears for the U.S. Constitution and its safeguards of the liberties of the people. He related cases to show that prosecuting attorneys in a number of cities are trying to shortcut and thereby destroy the liberties outlined in the Bill of Rights, and particularly noted the dangerous fight they are making to legalize wire-tapping.

Another featured speaker was George Baldanzi, president of the United Textile Workers, who called

for the early return of the Teamsters to the AFL-CIO, saying that the AFL-CIO needs the Teamsters far more than the Teamsters need the AFL-CIO. Baldanzi warned that the country is in serious trouble from the rise of automation and that "we have just seen the beginning of automation."

Resolutions were passed at the 17th Citywide Shop Conference urging the union to reinstate the trainee system; to set up a special committee to revise contract language to comply with the letter of new laws in every case; and to continue the bargaining policies of the past, with insistence that all contracts contain certain minimum standards.

A special resolution on the possibility of a wage freeze being imposed on the nation's workers asked that the International Union make a fight to make sure if wages are frozen that all other sources of income such as interest payments, rent, and profits are frozen also.

Political resolutions placed emphasis on job problems caused by automation and the growing pool of permanently unemployed.

The delegates passed a resolution criticizing the Missouri unemployment compensation law, and will circulate the resolution to other unions and to state legislators.

Resolutions passed by Citywide are considered very significant in the community as delegates discuss them in committee meetings and go through a round of community meetings in October. The resolution on unemployment insurance was discussed thoroughly by members who had been laid off and had first hand experience with the law.

Citywide is considered a model union conference, not only for its unusualness, but also because of the deliberations which precede the conference itself and the list of distinguished personalities who always appear on the speaker's list.

Thank You!

A feature of the recent International Labor Press Association convention in Miami Beach was a panel discussion on the question: "Is Anybody Reading?"

Panelists were drawn from a "cross section"—an international union president, an editor, a local union president, a local member, an organizing director.

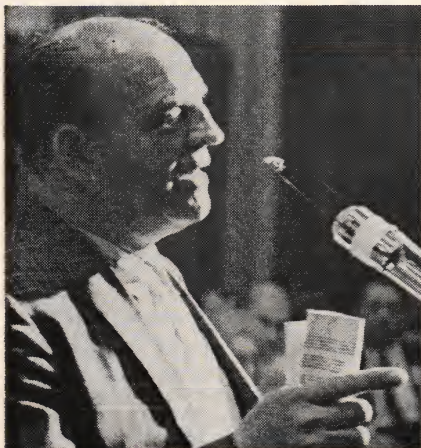
Ray Mathis, president of Local 3107, Communications Workers of America, allowed that, yes, he had been reading and, of all the union publications that came into his office, he was most impressed by *The International Teamster*.

Since the ILPA is an AFL-CIO affiliate and must keep its doors locked to the world's largest union publication, Mr. Mathis' comment drew only silence.

But, right here, we'd like to say a loud "thank you" to Mr. Mathis.

Grass Roots Pressure

Resolutions at AFL-CIO Convention Call For Return of Teamsters, other Unions



Curran

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters was invited to make application for membership in the AFL-CIO last month, and Teamster President James R. Hoffa announced that the AFL-CIO resolution is now under study.

By unanimous resolution the 900 delegates to the Fourth Biennial Convention of the AFL-CIO passed a resolution directing the AFL-CIO Executive Council to accept membership applications from the Teamsters and other independent unions. A few days earlier the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department had unanimously passed a nearly identical resolution.

The AFL-CIO Convention action was in response to the tremendous grass roots demand for the return of the Teamsters Union to the House of Labor. Several thousand AFL-CIO local unions across the nation have passed resolutions demanding the Teamsters return, and similar resolutions have been passed by state federations, national and international unions, and central labor bodies.

Teamster President Hoffa has stated on many occasions that the Teamsters Union belongs in the House of Labor. Teamster officials in every section of America have supported strikes, organizing drives, and legislative efforts of all AFL-CIO unions, despite not

being a member of the Federation.

National Maritime Union President Joe Curran, an AFL-CIO Vice President and Executive Council member, led the drive for the Teamsters return. He was ably supported by Transport Union Workers President Mike Quill, Pat Gorman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union, David Livingston, an official of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Stores Union.

Joe Bierne, president of the Communications Workers, and Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers Union, opposed the Teamsters return during debate on the resolution. However, they did not oppose the resolution on the final vote.

Despite the unanimous action of the AFL-CIO delegates, the vast majority of "labor" reporters covering the convention wrote stories stating that AFL-CIO delegates "passed a resolution barring the return of the Teamsters Union." This misinterpretation, appeared in the *New York Times*, and in the *Associated Press* and *United Press* International wire service stories.

The Washington (D.C.) *Post* had a partially accurate account of what happened, but unfortunately it was only partial, and the *Post* is not as widely-read as the *Times*, the A.P. or the U.P.I. stories.

The *Post* said: "George Meany to-



Gorman



Quill

day tried and failed to gavel down an AFL-CIO debate over the readmission of the Teamsters Union, and then watched labor's leaders unanimously and unenthusiastically adopt an ambiguous formula that doesn't displease either side."

When the resolution came up for debate and action, Meany, without taking a breath, said, "You have heard the Report of the Committee on Resolution No. 164. The motion is to adopt. Is there any discussion? If not, those in favor of the motion signify by saying Aye; contrary, No. The Ayes have it and it is so ordered."

At this point, Joe Curran was on his feet protesting: "Mike Quill was on the floor," he said. "I intended to get the floor. I belong to an organization that has some pretty fast shifts, but for God's sake, that is what you call really pushing it through."

Meany countered: "When I called for the vote there was no one on the floor."

Curran came right back with, "I would beg to differ with you."

After some haggling, Meany agreed to allow some debate on the resolution. Immediately, Curran took the floor. He began:

"As a member of the Ethical Practices Committee, I was one of those who signed the report asking for the suspension, and then voted on the expulsion of (the Teamsters).

"I must confess that I was not aware, at that time of all the underlying factors that went into the efforts to undermine the labor movement at the time.

"I rise in support of this resolution, and I want to point out that the Ethical Practices Committee has never met since the suspension of (the Teamsters)." He continued:

"I think that we ought from time to time examine the records of what is going on around us.

"Since the Teamsters organization was expelled from this Federation things have been happening. The courts have acted on certain phases of the charges that were leveled against the Teamsters Union, and have acquitted individuals, including their President of many of those charges.

"There have been other revelations made by auditors, and by other authoritative people in our government that the charges made in the McClellan Committee had very little standing. Some of them were completely inaccurate. But we don't even examine these factors.

Born A Millionaire

"As a result, what do we have today? We have a situation in which the Teamsters Union through its leadership is saying that they are going to welcome into their fold any local or International union that feels it has a grievance against the Federation or its International. We find that they are going to raid . . . they are going to organize the unorganized where we fail.

"Well, by the same token, we are saying the same thing. We have already offered havens to all of the locals in the Teamsters Union that want to come into the AFL-CIO. We have offered to charter them. I say that this is the wrong approach.

"We need a free labor movement, and we don't have a free labor movement, if we allow people on the outside like Bob Kennedy and others to tell us how the labor movement has to be operated.

"He (Kennedy) is not a trade unionist. He was born a millionaire, and his sympathies are not to organize the unorganized where it will affect his million dollar pocketbook."

Mike Quill took up where Curran left off. In his heavy Irish brogue, he stated:

"I met Jimmy Hoffa only once, and that was in a public meeting. He was

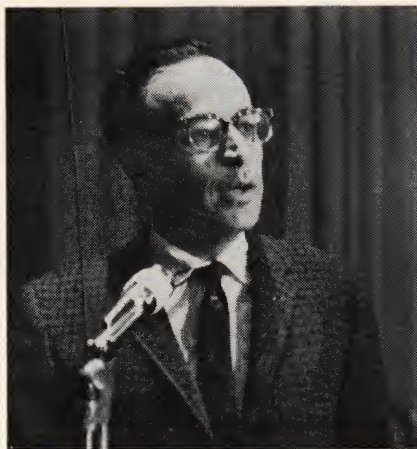
invited to our convention by a standing vote of the delegates with only 24 people voting against it.

"We have a problem with itsy-bitsy racketeers in parts of our union, and we have to deal with them. But greater than those racketeers is the practice of inter-union raiding.

"In addition to this, there is another element that has been brought to my attention. We have an army of hypocrites amongst us. There are the people who publicly decry that the Teamsters should not be allowed back in, and under the table every one of them has made a secret deal with Hoffa so as to protect their picket lines throughout the country. Why don't we be sincere about this?

"In regard to (Hoffa's) trial by television, Hoffa was not convicted. He was tried. He was charged and he was convicted in the eyes of the American people.

"General Electric was not tried on television. U.S. Steel was not tried



Livingston

on television. The Pennsylvania Railroad was not tried on television. But labor leaders, be they right or wrong, were tried on television for the purpose of wrecking the labor movement and impeding our advance.

"I sincerely plead with you while supporting this resolution that we stop this personal head-on conflict; that we do not let any one, two or ten people stand in the way; that we do not operate the trade union movement as John McClellan or Bobbie Kennedy would have us do."

Pat Gorman took the Convention floor after delegates had heard Joe Bierre and Paul Hall express their opposition to any resolution that would re-admit the Teamsters to the AFL-CIO.

Bierre's speech was by and large a re-hash of the anti-labor McClellan Committee charges. Hall went into a vicious personal attack on Hoffa, Curran, and Quill, and other AFL-CIO officials favoring the Teamsters. Even Meany could not tolerate Hall's invective, and threatened to rule him out of order.

Gorman told the delegates: "Our organization very sincerely voted against the expulsion of the Teamsters Union, and the Executive Board of our organization, at its own meeting here, practically decided that we could do nothing more than vote to re-admit these people, either at this Convention or at the time that they make application to come back in.

"I wonder, as we look over this hall, whether we do not miss some of the illustrious people that made this Federation what it is today, and who are members of the Teamsters International Union.

"I wonder whether Dan Tobin, if he were in the hall today, would be saying that they cannot come in. I wonder if the names of John Gillespie, Michael Casey, John McLaughlin, and John O'Connell do not mean something to us.

Common Effort

"I say to you in all sincerity, President Meany, if a committee of five is appointed now that in all probability before this convention ends on Thursday, most of the things that we are considering that keep these people out of the Federation now, can be dissipated into the thin air, and they would be glad to come back in and the whole labor movement would be glad to have them back with us."

David Livingston, in an earlier discussion of the lack of AFL-CIO organizing success, threw the support of his organization behind the re-admitting the Teamsters Union with this statement:

"If we are serious about tackling our enemies, we must tackle them on a national scale. It means the unions (Teamsters) you have mentioned must be brought together in a common effort.

"Let us add one thing. There are some unions which can be successful by pulling a switch and the plant stops. The workers walk out, and if they are strong, solid, and determined, they can lick their employers. That is rarely true in the retail trade.

"In our industry, if you want to

succeed, you will succeed with the Teamsters Union. I submit that this Convention, if it is serious about going on record and organizing the unorganized, the millions in the retail and distribution fields, we must find a way for a common effort with the Teamsters Union.

No More Than Talk

"Without the effort and cooperation of the Teamsters, talk about organizing the hundreds of thousands in the retail industry is nothing more than talk."

The Convention delegates followed-up the entire discussion by unanimously passing the resolution for the second time.

The resolution is very clear. To quote Meany "it is all wrapped up in one paragraph":

The Resolution

It states: "The Executive Council is instructed, if, as and when any of these unions (Teamsters) make proper application for reaffiliation with the AFL-CIO, to give consideration to such application in the light of the existing rules of the Federation and the facts concerning the current situation within such union, and to proceed with such reaffiliation under conditions that will fully protect the rights of all affiliates under the AFL-CIO Constitution and assure the complete observance by such union of all of the provisions of the AFL-CIO Constitution and the rules, laws, standards and policies of the Federation."

The "lack of enthusiasm" interpreted by the Washington *Post* was not widely noted in other news reports, nor was it noticed by the delegates to the Convention.

One delegate questioned about the "lack of enthusiasm" explained it this way:

A Soft Aye

"How in the hell would you feel about shouting Aye on the Teamster resolution, if you heard statements that the Department of Justice was investigating all pro-Teamster delegates for possible Hobbs Act violations. There was no chance of the resolution being defeated. So I voted loud enough for Meany to hear, but soft enough so that the Department of Justice agents couldn't hear."

Teamster Daughter Is Poster Girl



It's a big deal for Lynda Joan Hemplemann, Deborah Hospital's Poster Girl of 1961. She is shown selling 200 tickets for a fund raising affair to Albert Sabin (second from right), secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local No. 463. Lynda is the daughter of a Local 463 member. It was through the intercession of Local 463 that Lynda was accepted by the well-known Deborah Hospital in Brown Mills, N. M., for a very difficult open-heart operation. The operation was a tremendous success. Others in picture are Jack Lesser (left), national president of Deborah Hospital; Allen Love, chairman of the fund raising committee; and William Foley who made the first children's contribution.

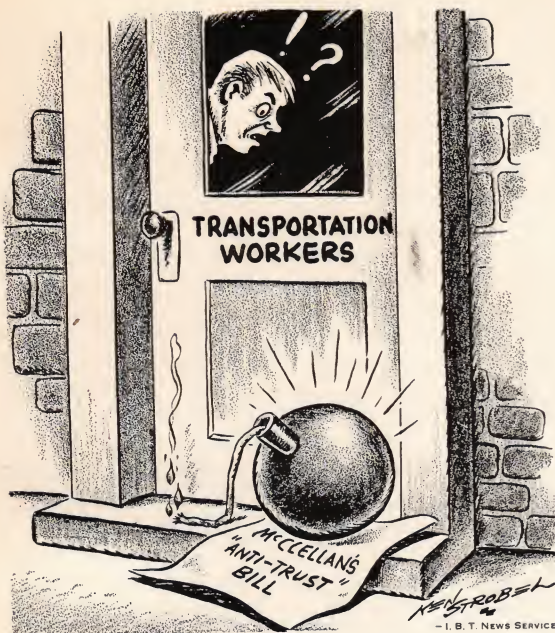
IBT Board Extends Sympathy In Mrs. Beck's Death

The general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, at its regular quarterly meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., last month, expressed its sincere sympathy in the death of Dorothy Elizabeth Beck who died recently in Seattle following a long illness.

She was the wife of former Teamster General President Dave Beck.

The Teamster executive board expressed its condolences to Mr. Beck and his immediate family and its sympathies to the many, many friends of Mrs. Beck.

Condolences and sympathies were in the form of a resolution.



UNIONS and the ANTI-TRUST LAWS

by William Gomberg

A reprint from THE NATION

SEN. JOHN L. McCLELLAN of Arkansas and Rep. David Martin of Nebraska are again beating the drums to place the unions under the anti-monopoly laws. Once more the fallacious equation is advanced to argue that since business is restricted under the anti-monopoly laws, there must be a corresponding restriction against labor unions: the law must treat everybody equally. Or, in the words of Anatole France, "The law in its majestic equality must forbid the rich, as well as the poor, from begging in the streets and sleeping under bridges."

The public atmosphere that has been generated which makes acceptance of this law a possibility stems from the disrepute into which the labor movement has fallen as a result of Mr. McClellan's hearings into corruption in labor-management relations and, later, into the jurisdictional squabbles that plagued industrial relations at the missile sites. The Senator was shocked by stoppages over allegedly trivial disputes that delayed our missile program. In addition, disclosures that missile workers were earning sums far in excess of what is paid for equivalent work elsewhere provoked his indignation on behalf of the American taxpayer who was footing the bill.

It is now disclosed that the taxpayer not only pays for high wages, but he pays the employers' strike expenses when the latter undertakes to fight a strike. *Business Week* (Aug. 9, 1961) reports that the United Air-

craft Company, against which the International Association of Machinists had undertaken a strike, decided to keep its plants operating. The company incurred some \$10 million of expenses attributable to four factors: advertising to attract new employees, hiring and training them, extra overtime, and defective work performed by the new workers. The company has billed the United States Government for \$7,500,000 of these expenses under the Defense Department regulation allowing costs of a type generally recognized as ordinary and necessary for the conduct of the contractor's business.

Rep. Frank Kowalski of Connecticut has brought this problem to the attention of the Armed Services Committee. The committee remains unresponsive. Neither has Congressman Martin nor Senator McClellan been heard from on the matter; they are preoccupied with ending labor abuses by extending the anti-monopoly laws to the unions.

THE RECENT publicity attending the successful federal prosecution of a conspiracy indictment against a number of electrical manufacturers has evoked a new respect for the anti-trust laws that is justified neither by their rationale nor by the results they have obtained. The anti-trust laws inform a business that it must compete, but along completely undefined lines; it must play a game in which there never is a winner. The fact is that any business that wants to operate successfully cannot follow

the law. Hypocrisy thus becomes the answer to a foolish public policy.

Let us look at the heavy-electrical-goods industry in which General Electric, Westinghouse and a number of other manufacturers were recently convicted of engaging in a conspiracy to rig prices and allocate the market. The industry is so structured that price-setting by a multi-product company will vary with the way overhead charges are allocated—whether marginal or average pricing is applied.

The problem becomes even more complex where an enterprise is engaged in the manufacture of a wide variety of other goods in addition to the heavy electrical equipment. Accounting procedures can be varied to provide a rationale for almost any price. Naturally, enterprises of the size of General Electric are in a position to structure their prices in such a way that the relatively small competitors can be forced to the wall in a very short time. Should these giants really flex their competitive muscles, they would become the only survivors in the industry. Uncle Sam would then accuse them of creating a monopoly by "unfair competition." But if they show self-restraint, they don't get the orders.

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Under the circumstances, the only protection for the relatively small manufacturers is to engage in exactly the kind of conspiracy with the giants for which the latter were convicted. Engaging in such a conspiracy was an act of mercy by the giants. The paradox implicit in the whole affair is shown by the demand of the government, after the conviction, that General Electric sign a wide-open consent decree that *it would not reduce prices so low as to compete seriously with its fellows*. In other words, the anti-trust laws, designed to reduce prices to the consumer on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, become a tool to protect the marginal manufacturer on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. And which theory would govern the enforcers of the law on Sunday?

THE QUESTION might be asked: "Don't the managements of the heavy-electrical-goods manufacturers know these facts? Why did they engage in a flood of *mea culpas*, throw a few scapegoats to the dogs and promise to be good boys thereafter, expressing their complete confidence in the laws?"

The past usefulness of the anti-trust laws to management was explained by Thurman Arnold, in *The Folklore of Capitalism*, back in 1937. He wrote:

(P. 211) . . . the anti-trust laws were the answer of a society which unconsciously felt the need of great organizations, and at the same time had to deny them a place in the moral and logical ideology of the social structure. (P. 214) . . . anti-trust laws became the greatest protection to uncontrolled business dictatorship. (P. 215) . . . when corporate abuses were attacked, it was done on the theory that criminal penalties would be invoked rather than control. . . . In this manner, every scheme for direct control broke to pieces on the great protective rock of the anti-trust laws. (Pp. 228-229) . . . in any event, it is obvious that the anti-trust laws did not prevent the formation of some of the greatest financial empires the world has ever known, held together by some of the most fantastic ideas, all based on the fundamental notion that a corporation is an individual who can trade and exchange goods without control by the government.

This escape from control has led to management's evaluating the risk of occasional irrational prosecution as worth while. A plea of *nolo contendere*, followed by a nominal fine, after all is a small price to pay for this untrammelled license. (The penalties handed out in the electrical case, which included jail sentences, were unprecedented in anti-trust prosecutions, perhaps because the conspirators had displayed unusual ineptness in their pricing activities.)

If a substitute mechanism is needed for the control of a fictitious impersonal market, quite obviously some method must be devised for representing the public interest. A secret conspiracy of manufacturers is hardly such a vehicle. However, one can argue that no such control is necessary as long as one pretends that the anti-trust laws are effective and rational. Quite clearly the anti-trust laws are neither effective nor rational—and yet the argument goes that they should be extended to the labor union.

THOSE WHO favor placing trade unions under anti-trust laws imply that they are advocating a brand new reform.

Before 1933, individuals who opposed trade unions and collective bargaining said so in plain English. The acceptance of collective bargaining as a national policy in 1934, implicit in the writing of Section 7A of the National Industrial Recovery Act, has made it impolitic to oppose collective bargaining in principle. The Wagner Act, the Taft-Hartley Act and the Landrum-Griffin Act all endorse the principle of collective bargaining.

The basic purpose of an effective collective-bargaining system is the removal of wages from competition. If a union cannot perform this function, then collective bargaining is being palmed off by organizers as a gigantic fraud.

The tortured reasoning that unions use to deny their ambition to exercise monopoly power over the supply and price of labor is one of the things that create a legal profession. The problem must be faced squarely. If laborers are merely commodities competing against each other in a market place like so many bags of wheat and corn (unsupported, by the way, by any agricultural subsidy), then they may be pardoned

for reacting with complete antagonism to a system that imposes such status upon them.

Human labor was exactly that—a commodity—in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America. As early as 1776, Adam Smith wrote in *The Wealth of Nations*: "We have no acts of Parliament against combining to lower the price of work; but many against combining to raise it." Eighteenth-century England, upon whose customs our common law was built, had outlawed unions as monopolies and conspiracies. In 1825, the Boston house carpenters' strike for a ten-hour day was denounced by the organized employers, who declared: "It is . . . considered that all combinations by any classes of citizens intended to . . . effect the value of labor . . . tend to convert all its branches into monopolies."

There were no pious hypocrisies then about being *for* collective bargaining, but *against* labor monopoly. The courts shared the opinion of the employers. In *People vs. Fisher*, Justice Savage of the New York Supreme Court declared:

Without any officious and improper interference on the subject, the price of labor or the wages of mechanics will be regulated by the demand for the manufactured article and the value of that which is paid for it; but the right does not exist to raise . . . the wages of the mechanic by any forced and artificial means.

Compare this statement of a nineteenth-century judge with how Congressman Martin, according to the *Daily Labor Report* of Sept. 19, 1961, defends the necessity of enacting anti-trust legislation in the field of labor "if we wish to prevent monopolistic fixing of wages, production or prices and if we wish to preserve the freedom of the employer and his employees to contract on wages, hours and conditions of employment."

Senator McClellan is proposing the application of anti-trust measures to unions in transportation. His bill, allegedly aimed at Hoffa, would amend the Sherman, Clayton and Norris-LaGuardia acts to authorize the issuance of federal injunctions in any transportation strike and would make it illegal for any union to act in concert with any other union—even a sister local in the same international.

Paradoxically, the same week in which Senator McClellan was attempting to extend the anti-trust act to labor in transportation, the Civil Aeronautics Board was assuring the airlines that if they met in concert to eliminate many costly features of air travel, the action would not be deemed a violation of the anti-trust act. Indeed, it is in the field of transportation that Congress has most frequently granted employers exemption from the anti-trust laws; for example, the organization of steamship conferences to set freight rates and the encouragement of railroads to seek mergers. At the very moment that every attempt is being made to take management out from under the irrationality of anti-trust legislation, a drive is on to abolish collective bargaining under the guise of extending the anti-monopoly laws to unions who want no more than to continue to set wages in the same way that ship operators set freight rates.

THE PASSAGE of the Sherman Act was aimed at giant monopolies. It was most effective against trade unions. In the famous Danbury Hatters case, a suit was brought against the union by the Loewe Company for monopolistic practices, e.g., trying to persuade consumers not to purchase the product of the struck manufacturer. The suit against the union was successful and many workers lost their homes to pay off judgment.

In 1914, the Clayton Act attempted to take labor out from under the anti-trust legislation by stating that human labor was not to be considered a commodity. The law could not suspend economics. Labor remained a commodity — but presumably a privileged one granted immunization from the anti-trust laws.

The courts, by interpretation, emasculated the act. In 1922, the United Mine Workers struck the Coronado Coal Company. The company sued under the anti-trust laws, alleging that the union's activity interfered with the movement of interstate commerce. (What other purpose could a striking union have but to interrupt the flow of commerce from the struck enterprise?) The court first ruled that the strike constituted only an indirect interference with commerce. However, in a second action, the company managed to persuade a disgruntled former officer of the union to testify that the main

purpose of the strike was to keep Coronado's production out of the "free flow of commerce" until the company's workers could be organized. Now the court saw a distinction where it saw none before and ruled the union's activity illegal.

Senator Willis Robertson of Virginia, who has joined Senator McClellan's crusade with enthusiasm, revives an old report prepared on this subject by Gustav Peck. What the Senator has in mind is spelled out in the report:

The standards now well recognized by industry and the courts with respect to restrictive practices are capable of providing fully developed criteria of difference between those labor practices which are a part of the bargaining process of industrial relations and those which overreach these limits and aim at the market.

What economic results of collective bargaining do not reach over into the market?

The Coronado case and the recent conspiracy case against the electrical manufacturers reveal how irrational and hazy these criteria are. The extension of the anti-monopoly laws to labor is an invitation to the restoration of judge-made law in the field of labor relations.

It was abuses of precisely this sort that led to the passage of the Norris-

LaGuardia Act, restricting the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

To be sure, unions are not angels. A New York local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers attempted to restrict all construction work to electrical fixtures made by their own local membership. Fixtures made by other locals of their own international were barred. This arrangement constituted part of their agreement with the employers. It was ruled illegal in *Allen vs. Bradley* — but only because the employer was a party to the agreement. Quite clearly, it would be an intolerable abuse of collective-bargaining power if the union should now attempt to reinstitute the arrangement — this time leaving the employer out of the agreement to make it legal. But to use this possibility as a justification for placing the unions under the anti-trust laws would be to throw the baby out with the bath.

The real purpose of extending the anti-monopoly law to cover unions is to outlaw collective bargaining. Congressman Martin has been quite open in disclosing his motives. And McClellan's objectives in confining the anti-trust prohibition to transportation probably has more to do with the way states like Arkansas hope to attract industry than with any real problem of labor monopoly.

Hoffa Lawyers Find Strategy Room Bugged

Attorneys for Teamster General President James R. Hoffa, late last month, found an electronic transmitting device in their Orlando, Florida, hotel room where they were discussing an indictment against Hoffa.

The small bugging device was found hooked to the leg of a bedside table by Lawyers James E. Haggerty and William E. Bufalino. It was discovered when Haggerty leaned over to pick up a piece of paper during a discussion of their defense of the Teamster President.

It was thought the eavesdropping device was a bomb. Police and the Orlando fire department evacuated the eight story San Juan hotel.

Fire fighters used a mattress as a shield and cut the listening device from the table. It was described as a rectangular box, operated by four batteries, and capable of transmitting a distance of over three-hundred feet. It is an ideal device for anyone in nearby rooms wanting to know the strategy of defense attorneys.

Haggerty stated that "we had an important strategy meeting of attorneys discussing the case in this room" several nights before.

The court case involves a second indictment brought by Attorney General Robert Kennedy against Hoffa on a mail fraud count. The first indictment was quashed by the judge. Kennedy then re-indicted Hoffa, adding charges in an attempt to make the second indictment stick.

Fight Post Office Competition



If President Kennedy and Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg need assurance that labor and management can and do work together, they need look no further than the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the International Association of Machinists, the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and the Railway Labor Executives Association.

These labor organizations last month joined with 10 employer associations to prevent the Kennedy Administration from further destroying the common carrier transportation system as outlined in the National Transportation Policy, which is part of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The employer associations include the following: American Short Line Railroad Association, REA Express, Robertson Transportation Company, Transportation Association of America, Freight Forwarder Institute, National Association of Motor Bus Owners, National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, Association of American Railroads, Chain Deliveries Express, and National Associated Businessmen.

The Opposition

This loosely-knit group of 14 national and international organizations has announced its opposition to Postmaster General Edward Day's proposal that the Post Office Department increase the size and weight limitations on parcel post freight carried by the Post Office Department.

The strategy behind the Post Office's proposal is obvious. By increasing the present size and weight limitations, it will thereby increase the volume of parcel post freight.

The present limitations on parcel post freight are 20 pounds, and 72 inches. This applies only to inter-city parcels delivered beyond 150 miles. The Postmaster General is requesting that these limitations be increased to 50 pounds and 100 inches between all first class post offices.

With this shopping increase into

The International Teamster



Edward Day

effect, the volume of parcel post freight handled, and the dollar-and-cents revenue would be likewise increased. However, as parcel post volume and revenue increase at the Post Office, there is a corresponding decrease in volume and revenue to the private enterprise common carriers. This decrease, in turn destroys the jobs of Teamsters, Machinists, and others.

Postmaster General Day would like to do what very few of his predecessors have been able to do—operate the Post Office Department on a business-like basis, under which income will either equal or exceed total expenditures.

This is a very noble objective. However, the Postmaster General's method of accomplishing this objective is neither sound nor wise. Moreover, it is extremely dangerous.

Congress refused to approve an identical legislative proposal two years ago. At that time S. 1306, a proposed law to increase the size and weight limitations, was rejected by Congress. The Kennedy Administration, under the Postmaster's leadership, is now attempting to do via administrative order what Congress refused to do via the enactment of law.

Should Deliver Mail

Teamster President James R. Hoffa has stated in several public speeches, "The proper function of the Post Office Department is to deliver mail, not transport freight. Transporting freight is the business of motor carriers, express companies, freight forwarders, and other common carriers."

The Post Office Department has

testified before Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission that its parcel post business is operated at multi-million dollar loss annually (1960's loss was \$88-million). A Post Office study in 1957 showed that the total loss over a 32-year period (from 1926-57) totaled over \$1.25-billion.

Abraham Weiss, Teamsters Director of Research, testifying before the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee in 1959, stated: "Cost studies of the Postmaster General not only disclose losses on all parcels, but also indicate that the loss per parcel rose as weight and distance increased. The ICC, in various parcel post rate cases has also determined that deficits increase as size and weight of parcels increase."

This was over two years ago. Meanwhile, parcel post deficits have increased, making Weiss' following testimony even more significant today. He said, "In the face of such evidence presented by the Post Office Department itself, the conclusion is inevitable that heavier parcels will only increase the present Post Office deficit, and cause taxpayers to underwrite an even greater loss to the benefit of commercial shippers.

"No private business can compete with government at below-cost, taxpayer-subsidized rates. We do not think it equitable for the Federal



Abraham Weiss

government to expand what is essentially a commercial shipping business, when free enterprise is equipped and prepared to perform the service at union wage scales. This is government competition in its most direct form," Weiss testified in 1959.



William Johnson

More recently, William Johnson, president of REA Express (formerly Railway Express), declared, "The current Post Office plan to put more freight into the mails is illegal and completely contrary to Congressional dictates, Administration policy, and the principles of our free economy.

"In addition to threatening the already shaky common carrier transportation system," he said, "the loss of tax payments made by the carriers and continued heavy (Post Office) out-of-pocket losses from below-cost parcel post rates would hurt the entire nation, and place added and unnecessary burdens on the general taxpayers."

According to Post Office Department figures, the increases in size and weight of parcel post would add 1,166,000 pounds of parcel post to the already congested facilities of its 4,000 first class post offices.

The weight and volume of this increased parcel post freight would actually exceed the total parcel post freight, domestic first class mail, and air mail now handled annually by the entire 35,000 post offices operated by the Federal government.

On the basis of these figures, both Weiss and Johnson estimate that over \$100,000 in parcel post freight would be transferred from free enterprise carriers to the below-cost, taxpayer-subsidized operations of the Federal government.

The Post Office deficit for this year is estimated at about \$900-million, and has been in the vicinity of this total for the past several years. Ob-

viously, something must be done to increase Post Office revenues to offset this tremendous loss.

Members of the United Federation of Postal Clerks, AFL-CIO, were denied a long over-due wage increase this year because of the Post Office loss. President Kennedy, who vetoed the \$61-million wage increase, has stated, "There are those who would withhold necessary salary increases until a postage rate increase is passed. This is grossly unfair."

However, the President felt compelled to veto the wage increase because of the tremendous Post Office deficit, and the fact that Congress did not pass his \$741-million postal rate increase bill.

Kennedy's postal rate increase bill would have increased first class mail and air mail revenue by \$409-million. However, the users of first class and air mail are now paying 100% of what it costs the Post Office to handle this type mail. Kennedy's proposal would force these users to pay 125% of the cost.

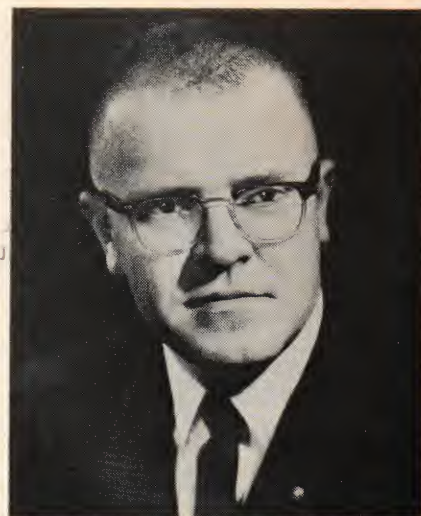
Second class revenue under Kennedy's proposal, would have been increased only \$78-million. Second class mail service is for magazines and newspaper publishers, which are

heavily subsidized. They presently pay only 23% of what it costs the Post Office to deliver their products. The loss to the government, or more accurately the subsidy to the publishers, is \$340-million this year.

Third class revenue would have been increased to cover 94% of the cost to the Post Office for handling this type of mail. At the present time, the direct mail advertising companies, beneficiaries of third class mail, are subsidized almost as heavily as newspaper and magazine publishers. They pay only 67% of what it costs the Post Office to handle their products for a total subsidy of \$250-million this year.

Kennedy's proposal would have increased fourth class revenue by \$6-million, charged to users of this type service. An additional \$6-million would have been charged to the U. S. Treasury for the "public interest." Fourth class mail is classified "educational material," and consists largely of books and phonograph records.

Former Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield unsuccessfully submitted a nearly identical proposal to Congress during the Eisenhower Administration. Both Kennedy and Eisenhower got the same treatment from



Rep. Derwinski

Congress, after the organized pressure operators of the second and third mail users went to work.

Congressman Edward Derwinski of Illinois, in a minority report summarizing his opposition to the final bill, stated:

"Approximately 80% of the revenue rate revisions in this, the final committee bill, come from first class and air mail, with the remainder being spread over various second and third class users.

"In effect, this means that the average citizen—the taxpayer—is being asked to produce the major portion of the revenue. The reason for this interesting development is rather obvious; there are no trade representatives defending the individual citizen. There are, however, organized representatives for second and third class mail users."

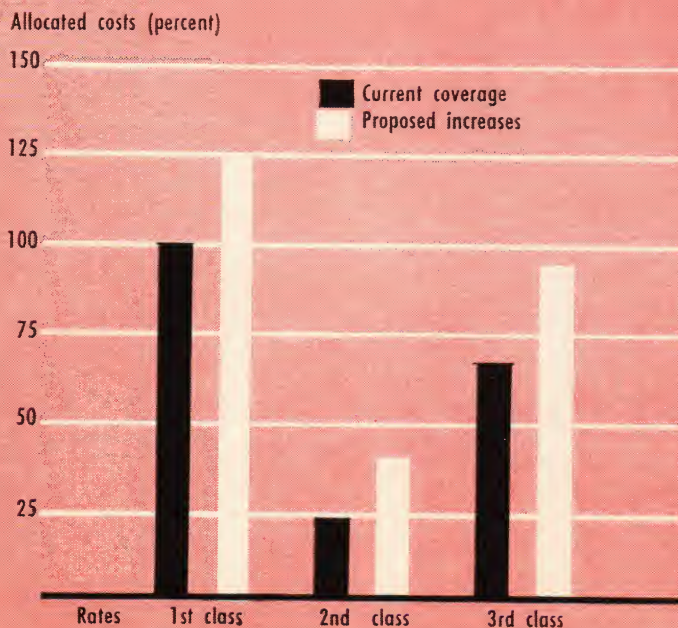
New Course

Having failed with his postal rate increase measure, and realizing that it will be just as difficult in the coming session of Congress, the Kennedy Administration is taking a new course.

It actually is proposing that the Post Office invade the free enterprise common carrier industry, seeking new revenue, but also rendering additional destruction to our National Transportation Policy.

It would appear that the time is now approaching when labor organizations, the Kennedy Administration, consumer organizations, and industries, victimized by postal subsidies to second and third class mail users can get together with Congress to pass legislation that will force those who use Post Office facilities to pay the full cost.

COST OF COVERAGE COMPARISON



Randolph Defended by Teamster Board

SEGREGATION in the American labor movement came under attack at the December meeting of the Teamster general executive board with the unanimous adoption of a resolution defending the record of A. Philip Randolph.

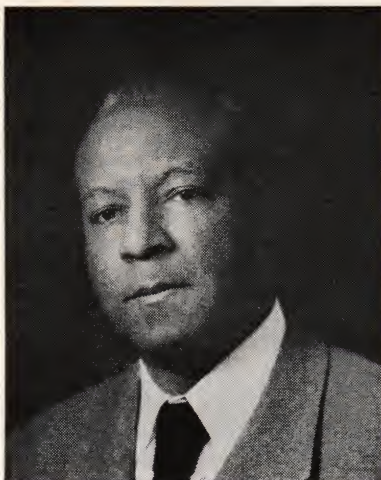
Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL-CIO, recently was named in a resolution of censure which accused him of bearing a major responsibility for Jim Crowism in organized labor. That resolution was adopted by the executive council of the AFL-CIO in a New York meeting in October.

Condemning the AFL-CIO stand, the Teamster executive board resolution praised Randolph for being a champion of both the labor movement and civil rights.

RANDOLPH is the only Negro member of the AFL-CIO executive council.

The full text of the Teamster resolution on segregation follows:

"The General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters deplores the resolution adopted by the recent meeting of



A. Philip Randolph

the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO which censured A. Philip Randolph, President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and charged him with bearing the "major" responsibility for the 'gap that has developed between organized labor and the Negro community.'

"This motion of censure is a gross injustice to a labor leader who has done more than anyone else in the labor movement to

maintain its integrity and unity in the fight for the complete integration of Negro and white workers in the house of labor, and who has struggled tirelessly, courageously and consistently for this goal.

"**THIS INJUSTICE** is particularly shocking in view of the fact that no measure of equal force has ever been adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council against any leaders of AFL-CIO affiliates which continue to maintain Jim Crowism in their organizations.

"The International Brotherhood of Teamsters recognizes that the American labor movement has made greater advances in organizing and in improving the living standards of Negroes than any other voluntary, public organization or institution in this country.

"The International Brotherhood of Teamsters together with many others who also champion both the labor movement and civil rights, categorically rejects the charges leveled against that distinguished advocate of trade unionism and human brotherhood, A. Philip Randolph."

Teamsters Lead All Labor in Member Gains

A revealing set of statistics was recently released on union membership by the U. S. Labor Department which showed that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters continues to lead the field in membership gain, while major AFL-CIO affiliates are losing members.

Two significant inferences can be deducted from the figures.

1. The working man looking for a union is not much impressed by phony charges of corruption by Senator McClellan.

2. The worker looking for a union considers instead the quality of the contracts a union negotiates and how well the contracts is policed after it becomes effective.

Labor Department figures show that

Membership Picture

The figures are based on estimates by the unions themselves of their average per capita (dues-paying) membership during a given year. Here's what they show for the big five among American labor unions in the 1956-60 period:

Union	1956	1960	Net Change
Teamsters*	1,368,000	1,484,000	+ 116,000
Steelworkers (USW)	1,250,000	1,152,000	— 98,000
Auto Workers (UAW)	1,320,000	1,136,000	— 184,000
Machinists (IAM)	949,000	898,000	— 51,000
Carpenters	850,000	800,000	— 50,000

* Figures released for November, 1961—peak month for Teamsters—showed 1,720,562.

since the Teamsters were expelled from the AFL-CIO on McClellan's phony corruption charges, the Hoffa-led union has gained more than 116,000 members.

Conversely, the four largest AFL-CIO unions, in the same period, have lost at least 383,000 members, and probably quite a few more.

Some smaller AFL-CIO affiliates have gained ground, and others have lost. Overall, however, the present affiliates of the merged labor movement have shown a net loss since they ousted the Teamsters four years ago.

The Steelworkers currently have

only about 870,000 members, a drop of 282,000 in a year. The Auto Workers are down almost as much, although their membership has been rising since work started on 1962 models.

Both unions have been hard hit by the recent recession, since neither counts unemployed members as active. They probably will bounce back somewhat if recovery proceeds as expected early next year.

AFL-CIO unions also blame their falling membership on automation, internal bickering, the Landrum-Griffin Act, and restrictive decisions dur-

ing the Eisenhower era by the National Labor Relations Board.

However, all of these handicaps apply equally to the Teamsters.

Landrum-Griffin, in fact, was foisted off on the public and on Congress as the bill which would "Get Hoffa."

Labor Department figures show that membership in all unions increased by 36,000 last year. The Teamsters alone accounted for 31,000 of this increase—leaving a net increase of only 5,000 for all other unions, whether or not they were members of the AFL-CIO.

Legal Reports to IBT

Strike Right in Jeopardy

In their report to the Teamster general executive board meeting in Miami Beach, in December, Teamster lawyers put particular emphasis on NLRB decisions which deal with labor's right to strike effectively.

Lawyers reported that in the NLRB's Tree Fruits decision, arising out of a strike by Teamster Local 760 against Washington Apple Growers, picketing a secondary employer's premises does not in itself constitute an inducement or encouragement of employees of neutrals within the meaning of the law. Whether such picketing would be held a violation, the NLRB declared, should be determined on the basis of evidence in each particular case.

In the Local 760 case, Tree Fruits, however, the NLRB held that Local 760's picketing did violate the law because by picketing to persuade customers not to purchase struck good sold by the secondary employer, the union "threatened, coerced or restrained the secondary employer with the objective of forcing or requiring him to cease handling the struck goods of the primary employer." Review of this case has been sought before the Court of Appeals, District of Columbia.

In a second report, lawyers informed the board of an adverse ruling by the NLRB against Teamster Local 107. The NLRB ruling said that Local 107 engaged in unlawful activities when it struck over the inclusion of clauses in its collective bargain-

ing agreement with E. A. Gallagher & Sons which would have required the employer to refrain from leasing equipment from independent owner-operators until he had attempted to lease the needed equipment from employers in the area having contracts with the Teamsters.

In this case, the board also found it a violation for the union to have demanded the inclusion of a clause requiring that the employer have non-union owner-operators make their deliveries directly to the employer's terminal rather than to consignees in the area.

The theory of the NLRB is that such clauses would cause a partial if not total cessation of the employer's dealings with the non-union independent contracts and that therefore the strike was aimed at the inclusion of agreements forbidden by law.

In a decision involving Local 55, the Labor Board has granted reconsideration of a ruling against the local to the extent that it failed to suspend the sanction against the union while a refusal to bargaining violation found by the NLRB to have been committed by the employer remained unremedied. The union contends that effect of the bargaining order against employer was tantamount to a certification of the union by the NLRB so that its previous ruling against the union would be inapplicable.

On reconsideration of a case involving Calumet Contractors, the NLRB has held that a union's picket-

ing of an employer who has a contract with another union that has been certified does not violate Taft-Hartley where the pickets carry signs stating that the picketing is intended only to advertise that work is not being done by qualified craftsmen and that prevailing area wage rates are not being paid.

The NLRB now acknowledges that such picketing is not tantamount to a demand that the employer recognize or bargain with the union.

Lawyers also reported that the NLRB has declared in a case involving Minnesota Milk Company, that with respect to agreements prohibiting an employer from subcontracting work regularly performed by his own employers, it would examine the language used, the intent of the parties, and the scope of the restriction imposed to determine whether the so-called "hot cargo" provisions of Landrum-Griffin have been violated.

With respect to the clause which was the basis for the charge in this case, the NLRB found that it was so ambiguous as to preclude a finding on its illegality.

In another case, it was reported to the Teamster board that the NLRB has reversed its General Motors decision, rendered in February, and has held that an "agency shop" agreement requiring non-union workers to pay a service fee for union benefits, does not violate Taft-Hartley as a discriminatory encouragement of union membership.

In a case involving Local 743, the NLRB found that an employer interfered with a representation election by telling his workers that there was "not doubt" in his mind that if the union were chosen as the representative of his employees there would be a strike because the union was making "tremendous demands" and that he could not then say whether or not he would go out of business.

In so finding, the NLRB reversed the decision of an NLRB regional director who had held that the employer's remarks were a mere prediction rather than a threat.

A report was also given on a Labor Board decision which ruled that regardless of his motivation, an employer violates Taft-Hartley when he offers awards of super-seniority to replacements and strikers who return to work during a strike.

Turning from NLRB rulings to court actions, the Teamster lawyers made the following report:

Matters Before the Supreme Court

The *Yellow Transit Lines* (Local 795) case was recently argued before the Supreme Court and a decision is expected shortly. The question involved is whether the Norris-LaGuardia Act forbids federal courts from enjoining peaceful picketing which arises in a labor dispute where an employer, in a Section 301 (breach of contract) action, alleges that the picketing violates a no-strike clause.

Argument was also heard on *Lucas Flour Co.* (Local 174), in which the Washington Supreme Court has held that state jurisdiction was not preempted in a damage action and affirmed a decision against the Union based on an application of state law. It is not clear whether the state court considered the suit as one based on tort law or on breach of contract.

The Supreme Court has refused to review a determination by the Supreme Court of Kansas in *Cardinal Manufacturing* (Local 498), which held that the 'right-to-work' provisions of the Kansas Constitution bar agency shop agreements.

The Court has also declined to review the *Stan Jay* (Local 239) decision of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, thus turning down its first opportunity to pass judgment upon the organizational and recognition picketing provisions of Section 8(b) (7)(C) of Landrum-Griffin.

The Supreme Court granted Local 553's petition for certiorari in *Miranda Fuel*, vacated the judgment in the Court of Appeals, and remanded the case to the NLRB for reconsideration in light of the Court's April, 1961 *Los Angeles—Seattle* (Local 357) decision, 365 U.S. 667, 47 LRRM 2906, which overturned the Board's *Mountain Pacific* doctrine. In *Miranda Fuel*, 47 LRRM 2178, the Court of Appeals had originally ruled that action adversely affecting the seniority rights of an employee had been taken in conflict with the seniority provisions of the applicable contract and hence constituted an unlawful delegation of power to the Union over seniority, which improperly encouraged Union membership and discriminated against employees.

By denying the Union's petition for certiorari, the Supreme Court let stand the decision of the Sixth Circuit in *HumKo*, 47 LRRM 2651, 287 F. 2d 231, holding that both the International and Local 984 were jointly liable for damages in excess of \$75,000 resulting from a secondary boycott, where picketing of the primary employer's construction site resulted in work stoppage by neutral

construction employees. Liability of the International was predicated upon the theory that (1) an International organizer had participated in contract negotiations prior to and during the picketing, (2) he had actual notice of the picketing and a charge filed with the Labor Board against the picketing, and (3) under the International Constitution the International Union has dominion over Local Unions which deprives them of the degree of independence associated with autonomous organizations. There is still pending before the trial court the question of whether approximately \$13,000 in damages should be disallowed.

Litigation in Other Federal Courts Landrum-Griffin held to Authorize Investigations by Secretary of Labor

The Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit (48 LRRM 2868) has reversed a district court ruling that the Secretary of Labor does not have the right to subpoena the records of Teamster Local Unions 299 and 614 under Section 601 of the Landrum-Griffin Act merely on the basis of administrative curiosity and without making any showing of necessity for the investigation. A petition for certiorari has been filed with the Supreme Court in behalf of the Local Unions and is currently pending. An amicus curiae brief urging the granting of the writ has been filed with the Supreme Court by several AFL-CIO International Unions.



Officials and attorneys of Teamster Local 530, Vineland, N. J., met with IBT officials last month to discuss a program of aid for poultry farmer members of Local 530. Discussed were legislative action and other approaches to help bolster sagging egg and poultry prices. Picture here at the meeting are, left to right: Irving Goldstein, local organizer; Thomas Leone, president; James R. Harding, IBT general organizer; Sidney Zagri, legislative counsel; and Local 530's attorney.

The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has granted a stay, pending appeal of an order of a district court enforcing an even broader subpoena issued by the Secretary of Labor against the International Union.

Dues Increase Upheld by Federal District Court

In a declaratory judgment suit instituted by the International against Local 33, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia has held that the dues increase provisions of the 1961 International Constitution were passed by the July International Convention in full conformity with the provisions of Landrum-Griffin that deal with the manner in which union dues may be increased.

Court of Appeals Reverses NLRB McJunkin Ruling

The District of Columbia Court of Appeals has reversed the NLRB's decision in *McJunkin*, which had held that Teamster Local 175 violated the Taft-Hartley secondary boycott provisions by inducing employees of secondary employers at the premises of the primary employer not to cross a primary picket line. The Board majority had reached this erroneous result on the theory that although the inducements were legal in themselves, they became illegal because they occurred in the context of a single illegal secondary incident and other evidence of a "background" nature.

Presence of Revised Gate Required to Find Illegal Secondary Picketing

Relying upon the Supreme Court's *General Electric* decision, the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit has reversed the NLRB's decision in *Gonzales Chemical* (Local 901), 48 LRRM 2557, in which the Board had ruled that where a plant had but one gate, picketing of the gate in a dispute with the primary employer was illegal when pickets induced employees of a neutral contractor working at the plant not to cross the picket line. The Court reasoned that the absence of a separate gate for secondary employees was a controlling

consideration in determining whether the picketing was in violation of Section 8(b)(4) of Taft-Hartley.

Union Prevails in Appeal of Secondary Boycott Suit

In *Empire State Express*, 48 LRRM 2702, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has sustained the appeal of Local 728 that a federal district court erred in denying the Local's motions for a directed verdict and a judgment notwithstanding the verdict, in a Taft-Hartley Section 303 damage suit. The Court concluded that the plaintiff-secondary employer had such a close identity of interest with the primary employer that he could not be considered within the category of secondary employers that Taft-Hartley sought to protect in Section 303. The employer has filed a petition for certiorari with the Supreme Court.

Court Orders Local to Expel Members

A federal district court in California has ordered *Local 626*, 48 LRRM 2645, to expel its "grease-peddler" members, reasoning that such a remedy is the most effective means of preventing violations of the anti-trust laws. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court on the question of the propriety of the remedy.

Damage Suit Judgment Revived

In *Dairy Distributors*, 48 LRRM 3038, the Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit has reversed a district court decree which had perpetually enjoined an employer from enforcing against the Western Conference the \$100,000 judgment entered in a Section 303 damage suit in a Utah state court. The Court of Appeals declared that the Utah state court judgment and subsequent appeals in the Utah and United States Supreme Courts were final adjudications of the issues involved and were not subject to attack in a subsequent action in the United States District Court. A petition to the Supreme Court is presently in preparation.

Court of Appeals Refuses to Stay NLRB Election

A petition to stay a Labor Board election in which a disaffiliating Local sought to obtain representation rights in a unit represented by Local 98 was denied by the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. An appeal is pending on the question of the propriety of the direction of the election in the light of (1) the Board's refusal to hear evidence which Local 98 sought to introduce at the hearing and (2) the existence of a valid, unexpired contract between the employers and Local 98. (An oral report will be made on other legal activities resulting from the purported disaffiliation action in Cincinnati.)

Court of Appeals Finds No "Per Se" Refusal to Bargain

In *Cascade Employers Association* (Local 324), 49 LRRM 2049, the Court of Appeals at San Francisco set aside an NLRB decision which held that a unilateral change in wages and working conditions, made by employers during negotiations but after the existing contract had expired, in and of itself violated the Act. Instead the Court of Appeals ruled that a Board holding that an employer had engaged in a "refusal to bargain" under the Act could only be determined on the basis of the totality of the employer's conduct rather than on the basis of the unilateral action itself. There will be further proceedings before the Board in this case.

PENDING COURT CASES

There have been no significant developments in (1) the *Galveston Truck Lines* case on the validity of "hot cargo" clauses under the Interstate Commerce Act; (2) the Los Angeles civil anti-trust meat vendors case; or (3) the grand jury anti-trust investigations in Omaha and Houston.

A North Carolina state court has ordered the International Union to pay \$863,193 in damages to the Overnite Transportation Co. in a Section 303 case. A motion for a new trial has been filed and if it should be denied, an appeal will of course be taken.

Diehl Strikers Okay Settlement: New Teamsters Win Many Gains

Newly-organized members of Teamster Local No. 102 employed by the Diehl Manufacturing Co., FINDERNE, N.J., have ended a five-week strike against the company on terms hailed as a great victory.

A packed meeting of the strikers voted 537 to 117 to accept a new offer which provided important gains over and above the "final offer" of the company which preceded the strike. Diehl Manufacturing is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Singer Sewing Machine Co., whose vast network of plants were picketed by the strikers in the weeks preceding the settlement.

Veteran employees of the company said, "This is the first time in 20 years that workers of the Singer empire go back to work after a strike with more than they had on the table when they went out on the streets." They added, "and the only reason we won a victory is because this time we went out as Teamsters and had the terrific support and backing of the whole Teamsters Union."

Right Decision

The Diehl employees, totaling 960, ended more than 20 years of independent unionism last June, when they voted overwhelmingly in an NLRB election for Teamsters Local 102; they went back to work knowing they made the right decision.

Among the gains won in the final settlement are the following:

- Retroactivity on all increases to June 18, 1961. The contract is for two years, ending June 1, 1963.
- Automatic progression increases of each 6 months, during the two-year period.
- A 2½% increase in basic wages on all labor grades, effective Oct. 1, 1961, and additional 2½% increase effective Oct. 1, 1962.
- Continuation of Cost-of-Living increases, amounting to about 2½¢-an-hour, which the company had vowed to terminate.
- A number of basic improvements in the 'Standards' system, such as: Daily calculation, instead of weekly calculation; Reduction in unpaid "down time" from 10 minutes to

five minutes. These improvements are expected to add an additional 2-3 cents per hour to the wage rates.

- Union has won complete right to evaluate each of some 300 job classifications and to submit to final and binding arbitration any demand for upgrading of rates; rates to be based against the national Metal Trades formula.

- Additional improvements in seniority, "bumping" and "job-bidding."

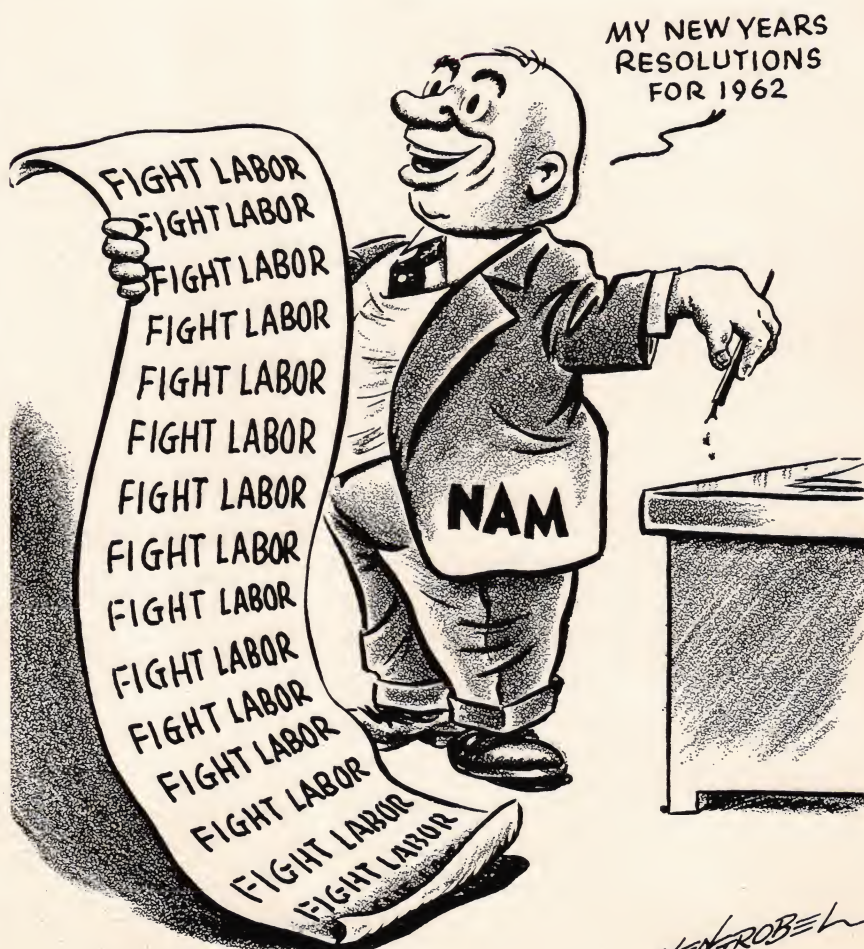
The final strike settlement was achieved with considerable assistance from the area's State Senator, William Ozzard, and Assemblyman Raymond Bateman, who intervened to bring the parties together in a marathon negotiating session.

Local 102 Secretary Ben Merker

Moving? Let Us Know

If you are moving from one address to another, notify the secretary-treasurer of your local union immediately of your new address. This will insure prompt delivery of your International Teamster to your new home.

was directed by the strikers to express their great appreciation to General President James Hoffa and Vice President Harold Gibbons for their support and personal interest in the strike. Also lauded and thanked for their backing and assistance were the Eastern Conference, whose staff organizer, Rod Clay, was assigned full time to aid the strike committee; Teamsters Joint Council 73 and the N.Y. Brewery Workers Joint Board, all of which gave full support and assistance throughout the five-week strike.



- I. B. T. NEWS SERVICE



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

. UNDER THE URGING of A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters, the AFL-CIO has reactivated its civil rights committee in an attempt to stop discrimination because of race in AFL-CIO affiliates. The committee had been inoperative for over a year because of the resignation of its chairman and failure to name a new chairman. Negroes at the AFL-CIO convention intensified pressure for a stronger labor stand against bias and for a positive plan of objectives. The latter would include opening apprentice training programs to Negroes, desegregating Jim Crow locals, and making more staff jobs available to Negroes.

. A new kind of strike took place in Chicago recently when about 175 tenants of an apartment struck against their landlord. They taped huge signs across the upper level windows saying: "This is a slum. No rent till it's fixed." Tenants complained at a meeting of "herds of rats and regiments of roaches" and of "falling plaster, bad plumbing and hazardous electrical outlets.

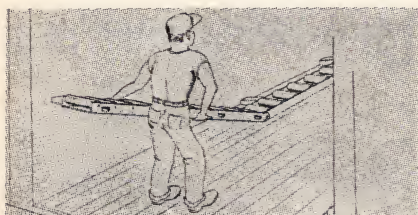
. President John F. Kennedy's pitch to the delegates of the AFL-CIO convention for restraint in wage bargaining fell on deaf ears. In a resolution, the delegates served notice on Kennedy and employers that the purpose of collective bargaining in 1962 will be to get wage increases. Walter Reuther, speaking on the resolution, stated that "We commend the President for leadership he has shown. But it is only a very small beginning. We have to measure what must be done with the unresolved problems that confront us, not by past standards of performance."

. MORE BAD NEWS for workers came from the automation front last month with the announcement of a new "time-saving" machine which washes, dries and irons flatwork in a continuous operation. Engineers claim the new machine can process up to 20 pounds of sheets, towels and table cloths in less than a minute. That's several times faster than the peak pace of separate conventional laundry equipment. Billed as a cost-cutting device which will keep down the cost of having the family wash done at the laundry, the new machine will undoubtedly mean more workers on the list of those displaced by machine. It is expected to be in use early this year.

. ULTRA CONSERVATIVES, such as the John Birch Society and the Minutemen, have been accused of doing great harm to the Republican Party, according to New York Senator Jacob K. Javits. "I believe that ultra-conservatism for our party is as outdated as isolationism—and as unwise," he said. "To accept its philosophies, as some would have us do, would result in causing the Republican party to lose touch with the mainstream of American life, insuring permanent minority status or total eclipse for Republicanism."

WHAT'S NEW?

Loading System Both Flexible and Speedy



An Atlanta firm is offering a flexible, high-speed loading system that installs in any truck or trailer without vehicle modifications. The system consists, first, of roller bearing track, sections of which are connected by interlocking pins, much like miniature railroad track. The balance of the system consists of 18 pallets of 4,000-lb. capacity each, and a transfer device for moving load from dock to truck. Locking chocks prevent load shifting in transit and the track assemblies can be moved from one truck to another in minutes.

• • •

Kit Available to Rebuild Front End

Almost any make or model of heavy-duty, diesel-powered truck can look modern when the front end has been rebuilt with a kit recently introduced in Chicago. These kits are available for trucks of 30,000 lb. GVW and 68,000 lb. GCW and up, for conventional or COE chassis, four- or six-wheel models. It includes cab with seats, fiberglass tiltaway one-piece hood and fender assembly, frame, front axle with cast wheels, front brake, fuel tank, clutch control, cooling system with shutters, electrical system with instruments, exhaust system, steering system, throttle controls for diesel PT pump, and paint. The cab is 54 inches long with 114-inch BBC dimensions.

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Stoplights Converted To Flashing Signal

A new 3-way warning signal that operates with a dash-mounted pilot light converts stoplights to flashing safety signals. With this built-in

flasher wired to the stoplight switch, the slightest pressure on the brake pedal causes the stoplights to flash automatically. A flip-switch permits flashing operation while the vehicle is parked. The device is designed for simple installation in any vehicle without need for tools or drilling of holes.

• • •

Automatic Seat Belt Retractor

An automatic seat belt retractor permits entrance and exit from the vehicle without interference from the belt or buckle. Simple to install, the unit requires no change in existing seat belt anchors, the seat itself, or other hardware. Tandem springs are housed in a 15-inch-long plastic case which is placed lengthwise under the seat near the door side. The buckle end of the belt is passed through the device, according to instructions, then

through a guide slot affixed to back of seat. When belt is unbuckled it automatically retracts until buckle is stopped by guide slot.

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Gas-Line De-Icer, Dryer and Cleaner

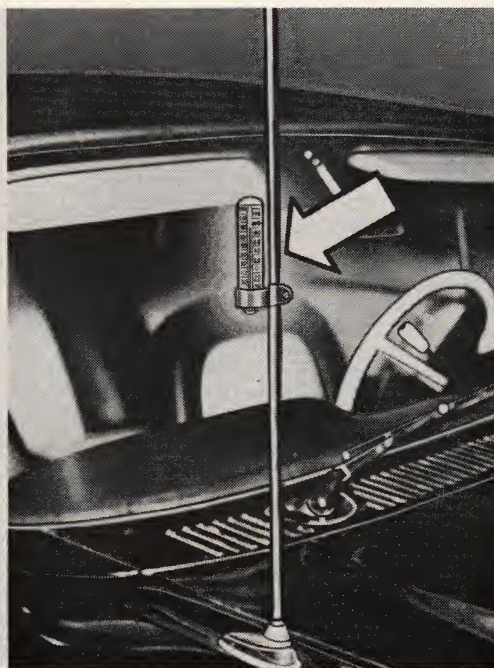
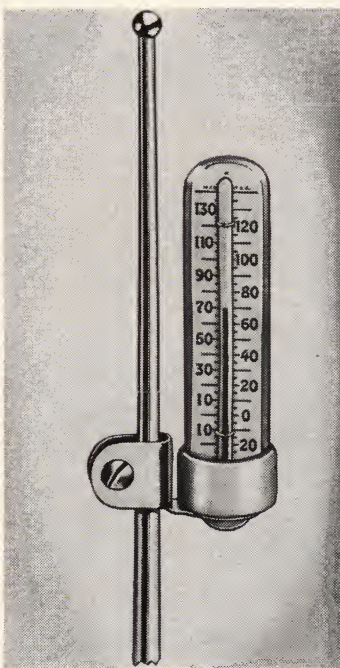
A national line of anti-freeze has added a gas-line de-icer and dryer to its line. A fuel system additive that prevents freeze-up and carburetor icing, it also keeps fuel systems clean and prevents stalling.

• • •

Rebuilt Alternators For Chrysler Cars

Rebuilt alternators for 1961-62 Chrysler, Dodge, Plymouth and Valiant passenger cars are now available. Exact duplicates of original manufacturer's equipment, each alternator is equipped with a pulley to save time and cost in installation.

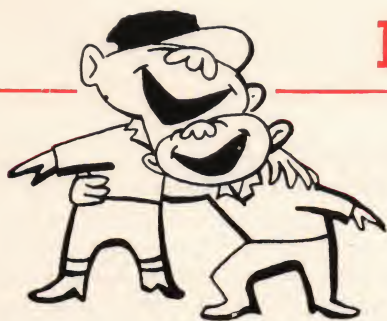
Outdoor Thermometer for Car Antenna



Designed to increase passenger safety and pleasure is a newly-introduced glass-incased thermometer with a metal base fitted for mounting on an outside radio antenna.

The scale ranges from 40 degrees below zero to up to 130 degrees of heat, Fahrenheit. Temperatures are easily read by driver or passenger because the numerals are large and black on a white background. Mounted with a screw driver, the mounting screw and bracket come with each unit. It will fit any car antenna and is unaffected by wind or vibration. Readings are guaranteed within 2 degrees.

A companion car thermometer is offered for use inside the car and is equipped with a rubber suction cup for mounting. The price for each style is \$1.00.



LAUGH LOAD

Sight to Behold

A mountain graybeard watched slack-jawed as an "outlander" couple driving a midget sports car, dressed in blazing sports attire, and accompanied by a tiny Mexican dog paused at the general store for an amused look-around excused by purchase of soft drinks. As they departed, the storekeeper asked the oldster: "What do you think of that for a get-up, Uncle Jeb?" "Well, sir," replied the graybeard, "it's the strangest sight I ever seen sober."

The Worm Turns!

The man next door, Mr. Henpecko, was heard complaining one night: "I tell you, I want some consideration around here! I want some respect! I want some hot water! I will not wash dishes in cold water!"

Fortunate Lack

Apprentice: The foreman on this job is the dumbest character I ever met!

Journeyman: Good thing he is . . . if he was any smarter, you probably wouldn't be here!

Certainly True

Newlywed Trucker: "Darling, it's beans on Monday, beans on Tuesday, beans on Wednesday, beans today . . . how can you keep telling me you're feeding me a balanced diet?"

Beauteous Bride: "Golly, Sweetie, you know every lil' ole bean weighs the same!"

Waste of Time

The shop roustabout was making his first visit to a hospital where his

teenage son was about to undergo an operation. Watching the doctor's every move, he asked, "What's that?"

The doctor explained, "This is an anesthetic, after he gets this he won't know a thing."

"Save your time, Doc," exclaimed the greasemonkey, "he don't know anything now!"

Work or Pleasure?

A marine captain and a lieutenant were having a friendly argument about the amount of work involved in wooing a girl. The captain claimed it was 80 per cent pleasure and 20 per cent work; but the lieutenant said he regarded it as more like 75 per cent pleasure and 25 per cent work. They decided they'd get a third vote, so asked the driver of the jeep they were riding in what he thought of it. They told the private to speak right out.

"Yes, sir," replied the private, "it sure must be 100 per cent pleasure, because if there was any work in it at all, you officers would have us enlisted men taking care of it."

Wedded Bliss!

A crusty old dispatcher who had just joined his mate in celebration of their golden wedding was told by one of his cronies: "I heard all the women at your reception talking about how good you are to your wife."

"Well, it's only been in the past 40 years" confessed the old man "that I've been that way. The first year I was ornery. Once I even raised my hand against her . . . couldn't look her in the face for a week after. By that time I could see a little out of one-eye!"

Not His Impression

According to The Machinist, "Cal Calipers says he keeps reading in the papers where Brigitte Bardot is retiring, but he never thought so."

Fall Guys

Describing their summer vacations, some girls give you a beau-by-beau account.

On His Own

The truck mechanic's bossy wife was giving him a briefing on things he couldn't do at the party they were about to attend. His question was: "Well, dear, then what can I do at the party?"

She replied: "When they pass the food, say you're not hungry—when they pass the drinks, say you're not thirsty . . ."

He cut-in with: "OK, sugar, but when the girls pass, can I ad lib?"

Just Like Banking

"Have you seen the grocer's bill, dear?" she asked the bank teller.

"I sent it back to him, darling, marked 'insufficient funds.'"

Wise Guy, Eh?

Wife—I went to cooking school before I got married.

Hubby—What did you do there, play bridge?

Day's Journey

And did you hear about the Texas housewife who said to her husband: "Will you get the car out, dear, and drive the youngsters to the backyard so they can play?"

Who Indeed?

First cowboy—My name is Tex.

Second cowboy—You from Texas?

First cowboy — Nope, I'm from Louisiana, but who wants to be called Louise?

Beautiful But Dumb!

After a long and aimless interview with a budding starlet who was obviously dumb as they come (but very shapely) the casting director wrote on her application: "Bust 38—IQ to match."

Naturally

Terminal Manager's Wife: "Hurry up, please, and give me a quart of red oil."

Service Station Attendant: "A quart of red oil?"

Terminal Manager's Wife: "Yes, of course. Can't you see my tail light has gone out?"

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



(From the January, 1912, issue of The Teamster)

Lost Art of Relaxing

Maybe some bosses would frown on this theory of relaxation as explained in our January, 1912, issue, but the basic thinking is sound. Maybe if more bosses took the message to heart and practiced it then a new era of labor-management harmony might be the result. Here it is—The Value of Relaxation:

"Many of us do not turn off our mental power after we are through producing or creating for the day. We carry our business home, take it to bed with us, think, plan, worry and waste precious energy in all sorts of ways, in superfluous things, foolish worrying that produces nothing, but grinds out the exquisite mental machinery and unfits it for the next day's work.

"It is a great art to learn to shut off power when through our day's work, so that we can oil our mental machinery, refresh our minds and recuperate ourselves, so that we can go to the next day's work completely reinvigorated."

The Press Is in a Rut

The nation's press came in for a deserved verbal swat through President Tobin on his editorial page. The reason his ire was up was because of the unfair manner in which the newspapers of the day treated the McNamara trials. This sensational trial came as the aftermath of the dynamiting of the Los Angeles "Times" building. All during the trial, editorials in our leading papers assumed an "I told you so attitude" and urged the working man and woman to think twice before joining a union run by such as the McNamara brothers.

"Why is it," President Tobin began, "that the press of the country is crying out to the people in general the necessity of labor unions getting rid of unwise leadership since the McNamara trials have been ended?"

"The workingmen and women of today are too intelligent to allow an individual to remain at the head of their organization who is not clean, honest and above board. The doctrine injected lately in the press is not new. It is the same doctrine that we get in times of strikes; misquoted statements of labor leaders and the opinions of editorial writers paid large salaries by the bosses.

"Our membership know the men who lead them, and we speak in just the same way of the international officers of the several other unions. They are right, and because they are right the international unions have been successful in bringing about the glorious conditions today under which their membership are employed, the most glorious conditions of any workingmen of any craft in any country in the world.

"The seed attempted to be sown lately by the press will fall on barren soil."

All we feel that we can add to this perceptive appraisal of the press is—AMEN.

Fight for Our Rights

President Tobin and General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes and three other members journeyed to Atlanta as delegates to the AFL convention. Our delegates introduced several resolutions calling for the convention's support in our fight to secure for our membership jobs that we firmly believed belonged to us.

Some 346 delegates representing 89 international and national unions attended the convention.

The running battle with the Brewery Workers continued. The dispute, which arose over attempts by this union to organize brewery teamsters was referred to the AFL executive council for a decision. We let it be known that in the event of an adverse decision, we would continue to fight for that which is guaranteed by our charter—"the sole right to every teamster and chauffeur who operates a vehicle in every part of the country in every industry."



Old Deception Updated

Did you think the so-called "right-to-work" slogan the result of some clever Madison Avenue brainstorm? Not on your life. In fact it's at least 50 years old because that's how long ago the phrase appeared in our magazine.

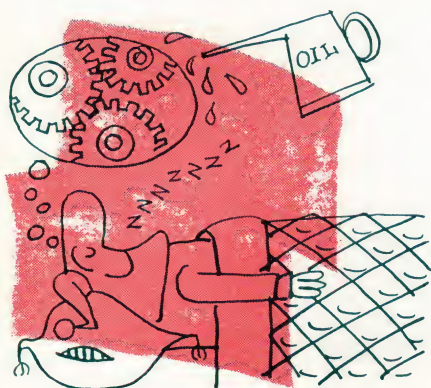
The phrase is mentioned in an article by Herbert N. Casson who was calling to task those narrow-minded people who were then using this dangerous, deceptive phrase to hoodwink people into thinking labor unions destroyed the personal liberty of workers. Of course we all know that this is pure and simple "boss" talk, then as it is today.

Well, just to refresh our members' mind, and perhaps any business or government leaders who might read this, here is some precise thinking on "right-to-work," labor unions and freedom.

"What are trade unions organized for if not to obtain more personal liberty for their members? Can any one seriously imagine that a body of men will band themselves together and pay dues for years for the sake of getting less personal liberty than they have?

"What does liberty mean? Is a man free who has nothing to say about his wages and his hours of labor? Is a man free who takes the harness and the whip as obediently as a cart horse? Is a man free whose only aim in life is to do what he is told and take what he is offered? If this is freedom, then the trusts must have a peculiar dictionary of their own.

"No man is free who has not something to say about the conditions under which he works."



Look for This Shop Card

UNION SHOP



THIS IS TO CERTIFY- that this ESTABLISHMENT
is in Accordance with the Rules of the
LAUNDRY, DRY CLEANING AND DYE HOUSE WORKERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

THEREFORE- We Recommend it to the Patronage of All

Ralph T. Dagan
General President

Mildred Levine
Secretary Treasurer

This shop card identifies laundry and dry cleaning establishments which employ members of the Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dye House Workers' International Union, now an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

